MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

VOLUME X—NEW SERIES. MILWAUKEE, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1854. WHOLE NUMBER 2887.

Milwaukee Daily Sentinel.

[illegible] (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) BY
RUFUS KING & CO.,
AT THE OFFICE,
[illegible] EAST WATER STREET,
[illegible] WISCONSIN STREET,
[illegible] THIRD, AND FOURTH STORIES [illegible] NEW BRICK BLOCK.

TERMS:

[illegible] will be left at the door of City [illegible] quarterly.

[illegible] DISCONTINUED, WHEN THE [illegible] EXPIRES.

[illegible] from and after June 1st.

1	square,	2 weeks,	$3 00
1	"	1 "	2 50
1	"	5 times,	1 75
1	"	4 "	1 50
1	"	3 days,	1 25
1	"	2 "	1 00
1	"	1 "	0 75

[illegible] make a square.

[illegible] column, the space not to exceed [illegible], with changes. [illegible] quarterly if desired, $15. Two [illegible] Square $10.

[illegible] advertisements of Exhibitions [illegible] per cent above these rates.

[illegible] notices, 15 cents each.

[illegible] Benevolent Institutions, Fire Companies [illegible] Meetings, will be charged half [illegible].

[illegible] advertisements to be paid for in [illegible].

[illegible] Advertisers is limited to their [illegible] advertisements for the benefit [illegible] Legal Advertisements [illegible] sent in by them, must [illegible].

[illegible] written directions, [illegible] charged accordingly.

[illegible] Legal Advertisements [illegible] their publication.

RUFUS KING & CO,
S. M. BOOTH,
WM. E. CRAMER,

BUSINESS CARDS.

RANDALL & BUTTRICK,

[illegible] BLOCK, EAST WATER ST.
E. L. BUTTRICK

WISCONSIN LAND AGENCY.

[illegible] WISCONSIN, ESTABLISHED IN 1836 [illegible] to the Purchase and sale of Real [illegible] Taxes, Negotiation of Loans, &c., &c. [illegible] of the State, Land Warrants [illegible] County, Town, and City Orders [illegible] find it for their interest to examine some [illegible] improved lands, located expressly for [illegible] lands (about 90,000 acres) are [illegible] Counties of Fond du Lac, Calumet, [illegible] granted may be had at low prices [illegible] will be granted to persons [illegible] Office in Otten's Brick [illegible] a,25-1yr GEO. C. COLE.

A. W. PAINE.

[illegible] AT LAW, - - - Fond du Lac, Wis. [illegible] of all the recorded land titles in the [illegible] entries at the Land office, [illegible] purchaser, and the present owner of [illegible] lots in the county. Attends to [illegible] titles. apl7dly

JAMES K. EDSALL.

[illegible] Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in [illegible] Fond du Lac Wis.

[illegible]TIN & LEWIS,

[illegible] Mr. Lewis having purchased [illegible] Books from the Abstract [illegible] Dunn, the new Firm will furnish [illegible] Lands and Lots in this [illegible] County. [illegible] DAWSON, ALLISON LEWIS. feb23

[illegible] & KEYES,

[illegible] LAW, MADISON, WISCONSIN. [illegible] SMITH, E. W. KEYES.

[illegible]

[illegible] LAW, BERLIN, MARQUETTE [illegible] my31-1yr

[illegible] SPANGENBERG,

[illegible] AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN [illegible] Block, No. 217 East [illegible] Wisconsin. [illegible] EMILIUS SPANGENBERG.

[illegible] SOLICITOR, HAS RESUMED IN [illegible] permanently and exclusively [illegible] in all the various Courts [illegible] Wisconsin Street, sp29-dlyr.

[illegible] WRIGHT,

[illegible], 171 ½ EAST WATER jan15

[illegible] BRIGHAM,

AT LAW.
[illegible] WISCONSIN.
[illegible] over the [illegible]
Office.
JEROME R. BRIGHAM.
e29

[illegible], Office in the Law [illegible]

[illegible] VAN DYKE,

[illegible] AT LAW, Milwaukee, Wisconsin [illegible] East Water street, corner of Wisconsin [illegible] aug2 JOHN H. VAN DYKE

[illegible] & TENNEY,

[illegible] at Law. Office removed to [illegible] opposite the Bank.

[illegible] & GIBBON,

[illegible] at Law, Milwaukee, Wis. [illegible] Main street, over the Post Office.

[illegible],

[illegible] AT LAW, AND COMMISSIONER OF [illegible] and other Western States, [illegible] prompt attention to all business [illegible] Office No. 14 Wall Street, [illegible] apr50

WATERS & STARK,

[illegible] AND COUNSELLORS. Office, Wisconsin [illegible] JOSHUA STARK. je14tf

[illegible] WYMAN,

[illegible] AT LAW—Office over Store [illegible]

[illegible] MOSSIN,

[illegible] No. 8 Wisconsin-st., corner [illegible] Office. Executes Official [illegible] for Societies, etc. Also [illegible] every other work in his line.

[illegible]SHALL & ILSLEY,

[illegible] BROKERS, 134 U. S. Block, East [illegible] Milwaukee.

[illegible]RTON & SERCOMB,

[illegible] West Water street, Milwaukee.

TUCKER & GARVEY,

[illegible] AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, [illegible] Brokers, Emigrant, and General Insurance [illegible] Agents. Office immediately over Marshall & [illegible] corner of Huron and East Water Streets, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. [illegible] jan4 WM. H. TUCKER

JOHN COLGATE,

DEALER IN

SHELF HARDWARE,

IRON, STEEL, NAILS,
MECHANICS' TOOLS, &c., &c.,
[illegible] EAST WATER STREET,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin. my14

[illegible] & BAILEY,

[illegible] AND FUR MANUFACTURERS,
[illegible] BUFFALO ROBES, OVERSHOES,
[illegible] Umbrellas, Silk Handkerchiefs and Cravats.

[illegible] Caps made to order on short notice. [illegible] THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. [illegible] and Skins.

—178—

[illegible] Milwaukee

[illegible],

[illegible] GROCER, MARKET HOUSE.
[illegible] OF ALL KINDS RECEIVED EVERY MORNING.

F[illegible] in Pots, Garden and Flower Seeds. All [illegible] Plants for setting, Cauliflowers, Broccoli, [illegible] the choicest varieties of Dahlia Roots, [illegible] other choice kinds of Flowers [illegible] jell

[illegible] STEWART,

[illegible] Law. Office Nos. 7 and [illegible] Street—Milwaukee, Wis. i17-1yr

[illegible]SCHWARTZ,

[illegible] Block, Michigan Street, mr16-1yr

John Plankinton & Co.

[illegible] H. S. BURTON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
[illegible] CANDLES.
[illegible] WARD, near the M. & M. [illegible] Tallow and Soap Grease. [illegible]

[illegible] & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
[illegible], SNUFF, AND CIGARS.
[illegible] EAST WATER STREET,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
[illegible]-1yr

BUSINESS CARDS.

BENJAMIN B. RICHARDS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Dubuque, Iowa. Mr. Richards will attend to Entering Land for Settlers in Northern Iowa. ap18 rely3mo*

SAMUEL J. HOLLEY,

PRODUCE, COMMISSION
AND
Shipping Merchant,

"Consignments of Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats and Barley for sale in this Market, or shipped further East, will re-

[illegible] Jewelry Store

House, Sign and Ornamental

PAINTER,

Imitator of Wood and Marble,

GLAZIER, PAPER HANGER,
Picture and Looking-Glass Framer.

STOLZ has a good stock of Sashes, Blinds, Glass, Ground Rosettes, etc., on hand, which he will sell at New York prices.

WORK AS GOOD AS THE BEST.
TERMS AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
mar8tf

CITY LEATHER STORE

AND

TANNERY.

G. PFISTER & CO.,

No. 149 EAST WATER STREET,
In the Store formerly occupied by Allis & Allen.

Have constantly on hand a superior quality of

SOLE, UPPER, HARNESS, [illegible] AND COLLAR LEATHER,

All of their own manufacture. Also good assortment of Eastern

Sole Leather, French and Philadelphia Calf Skins.

And a variety of

SHEEPSKINS & FINDINGS.

☞ The highest price, in Cash, paid for Hides, Calf and Sheep Skins, and Wool, at their Store, and at the CITY TANNERY, on the Menomonee River, Walker's Point.
April 6

MAHLER & WENDT,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN

WINES, BRANDIES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS,

NO. 88, EAST WATER STREET,
MILWAUKEE, ... WISCONSIN.

AGENTS for the sale of Longworths, Zimmermann's dry and sparkling Catawba Wines.

M. & W. will also take orders for the importation of Wines, Liquors, etc., from all parts of Europe, to be delivered to the purchaser under Custom House Bond.

A superior brand of RECTIFIED WHISKEY constantly on hand.

EXCHANGE on Germany bought and sold. sepl

J. H. SILKMAN,

Hat, Cap and Fur Manufacturer,

AND DEALER IN

BUFFALO ROBES, MUFFS, MITTENS,
GLOVES, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,

No. 160, East Water Street,

MILWAUKEE, - - WISCONSIN.
HATS and CAPS made to order on short notice.
CASH PAID FOR FURS AND SKINS de24

JOHN JENNINGS,

Morocco Manufacturer and Dealer IN WOOL,

River Street, Near Oneida St. Bridge, MILWAUKEE
HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND
Linings, Bindings and Russett Sheep Skins
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

☞ WANTED—SHEEP PELTS and WOOL for which the highest Cash price will be given. mar30

Groceries & Provisions.

MORSE'S

Cheap Cash Store,

Corner West Water and Spring Sts., Milwaukee,
DEALERS IN

Flour, Pork, Fish, Salt, Sugars, TEAS, COFFEES,

And Groceries and Provisions of all kinds. Cash paid for all kinds of Country Produce. [illegible]

WISCONSIN TRUNK MANUFACTORY,

121 . . . EAST WATER STREET, . . . 121
MILWAUKEE, - - - - WISCONSIN.
AND
PREMIUM TRUNK STORE,
23 Clark Street, Chicago,

HAVING RECEIVED THE SILVER MEDAL AT THE ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.

W. & C. [illegible] have a large assortment of [illegible] and [illegible] Traveling Trunks, of all prices, constantly on hand, consisting of Sole Leather Trunks and Valises, Ladies' Hat Boxes, Wood Frame Valises, Packing Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c., which will be sold as low as at any other establishment west of New York, at Wholesale and Retail. feb25d

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

CAPITAL. . . . . $500,000.

DAILY TO AND FROM

Fond du Lac, Sheboygan, Chicago, Cincinnati, St Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Buffalo, and New York, also through Canada,

Connecting at Albany with Thompson & Co's Express for all the Eastern and New England States.

N.B. All Packages, to ensure their being Forwarded, must be delivered the evening previous by 8 o'clock.

mr30dtf WM. C. BURKELL, Agent.

EDWIN D. BAKER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c.

ALSO—Rectifiers of a SUPERIOR ARTICLE of

WHISKEY,

179 EAST WATER STREET,
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

WHISKEY by the single or hundred barrels constantly on hand.

dec2 EDWIN D. BAKER, P. RAY ISHAM.

S. B. BURNHAM, M. D.,

DENTIST,

ARCADE BUILDING
No. 171½ East Water Street, Milwaukee.

DR. H. G. VUNK,

DENTIST,

(OVER LAKE & ORTON'S DRUG STORE,)
Clinton Street, Walker's Point,
MILWAUKEE. d&w

GEORGE D. MOREY,

MERCHANT TAILOR

WASHINGTON AVENUE,
Opposite Davis' Livery Stable,
Or to be found at the Great Western Clothing and Furnishing House, No. 160 East Water St.
MILWAUKEE, - - WISCONSIN.

GENTLEMEN finding their own materials can have them fitted and made in the most fashionable style—cheap to suit the times.

GEO. D. M. has an experienced man for cleaning and renovating clothing of all descriptions, which will be done in a workmanlike manner and punctually. ap12

LAGER BEER HALL!

Charles Best & Co.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the Public generally, that they have bought the store formerly occupied by John Hickey, two doors south of Mahler & Wendt, on East Water street, and at the solicitation of many have resolved to open there on Tuesday April 25th, a

LAGER BEER HALL.

The room is peculiarly adapted to such a business and has been magnificently fitted.

Our Lager Beer is well known as the best in the city. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

apr24 CHARLES BEST & CO.

(Established in 1780.)

PREMIUM CHOCOLATE.

WALTER BAKER & CO'S
American, French, Homœopathic and Vanilla CHOCOLATE;
Prepared COCOA;
BROMA, COCOA PASTE;
Cocoa Sticks, Soluble, Homœopathic and Dietetic Cocoa;
Cocoa Shells, Cracked Cocoa;
&c., &c.

Leaf Flower and Fruit of the Cocoa, with a pod opened.

These Manufactures, to which FIRST PREMIUMS have been awarded by the chief Institutes and fairs of the Union, are an excellent diet for children, invalids, and persons in health, allay rather than induce the nervous excitement attendant upon the use of tea or coffee, and are recommended by the most eminent physicians.

For Sale by all the principal Grocers in the United States, and by their Agents,

D. C. MURRAY, New York; GRANT & TWELLS, Philadelphia; THOMAS V. BRUNDIGE, Baltimore; KENNETT & DUDLEY, Cincinnati.

WALTER BAKER & CO.
Dorchester, Mass.
my3d6mo*

TRANSPORTATION.

Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad,

Now in operation from Milwaukee to Madison, about 100 Miles.

18 Summer Arrangement. 54.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 29th, THE TRAINS will run as follows, (Sundays excepted)—

GOING WESTWARD.

[illegible] evening.

GOING EASTWARD.

A PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Madison, for the present at 5 A. M., and Janesville at 5.05 A. M. and arrive in Milwaukee at 8.30 A. M., in time for the Morning Boat for Chicago.

A PASSENGER TRAIN will also leave Madison at 1.30 P. M., and Janesville at 3.30 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 7 P. M., in time to connect with the Evening Boat for Chicago, which will commence running on or before June 10th.

FREIGHT TRAINS run each way every day, the Entire Length of the Road.

☞ Stages run in connection with the Cars, to and from the Forest House and Whitewater to Watertown, Fort Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Beaver Dam, Horicon, Waupun, and Berlin.

Also from Janesville and Madison to Sauk, Baraboo, Dodgeville, Mineral Point, Florence, Galena and Dubuque, and to various other portions of the State.

☞ Passengers are ticketed to and from Madison to Chicago at $5,60, and to and from Janesville to Chicago at $3,90.

N. B. The price from Milwaukee to all Eastern points is the same as from Chicago, which makes the Milwaukee route the cheapest by several Dollars.

EDWARD H. BRODHEAD,
Supt. and Engineer.
my30

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

NOTICE!

On and after Monday, May 15,

FOUR PASSENGER TRAINS

Will Leave Chicago Daily,

Over this Road as follows:

1st.	MORNING EXPRESS,	Leaves	at	6 A. M.
2d.	MAIL EXPRESS,	"	"	2 P. M.
3d.	EVENING EXPRESS,	"	"	6 P. M.
4th.	STEAM BOAT EXPRESS,	"	"	8 P. M.

☞ 1st, 2d and 3d Trains make direct Rail Road Connections with all Important Points throughout Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, and the New England States.

The 4th is an Exclusive Steam Boat Train and connects only with the Company's Steam Boat at Monroe for Buffalo without Landing.

General Passenger Office, Michigan Southern Rail Road, Chicago, May 10, 1854.

GEO. M. GRAY, Agent.
B. P. PECKHAM, Agent, Milwaukee.
my13

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE!

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Great-Western (Canada) Railroad Open!

Forming, with other Lines, the Shortest, Quickest, and Safest Route between

MILWAUKEE, BOSTON & NEW YORK.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 30th JANUARY, Passenger Trains will run daily, except on Saturday Evening and Sunday Morning, from Chicago as follows:

Leave Chicago at 7 A. M. and 9 P. M.

The 9 P. M. Train connects next morning at Detroit with Train for the East over Great Western Railroad.

Arriving in Buffalo same Evening and New York next morning; also, connecting at Detroit with the North Shore Steamers—

MAY FLOWER, on Mondays and Thursdays,
OCEAN, " Tuesdays " Fridays,
BUCKEYE STATE, " Wed'sdays " Saturdays,

For Buffalo, arriving in Buffalo next morning, in time for the early Trains on all the Roads East.

Morning Train from Chicago connects at Michigan City with Trains on New Albany and Salem Railroad for Lafayette and Cincinnati.

Through to Cincinnati in 16 hours from Chicago.

Also with the 7 P. M. Train at Detroit on the Great Western Railway for Buffalo.

Through Tickets for Buffalo, New York, Boston and other cities East, sold at the Ticket Office, opposite the United States Hotel, next door to the American Express Company's Office, Huron street, Milwaukee.

EDWIN NOYES, General Supt.
L. H. COTTON, Ticket Agent. mr29-1yr

DIRECT ROUTE

Between Buffalo and Detroit!

Buffalo, Brantford and Goderich Railway.

In connection with the Great Western at Paris.

The Shortest and Quickest Route between Buffalo and Detroit.

On and after Monday, March 6th, 1854, one train will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

GOING WEST Leaves	A. M.	GOING EAST Leaves	A. M.
Buffalo,	9 00	Paris,	10 30
Fort Erie,	9 25	Brantford,	10 55
Ridgeway,	9 45	Cainsville,	11 25
Port Colborne,	10 10	Onondaga,	11 40
Wainfleet Centre,	10 25		P. M.
W. Canal Feeder,	10 40	Caledonia, pass	12 10
Dunnville,	11 00	Cook's Station,	12 30
Cayuga,	11 20	Cayuga,	12 50
Cook's Station,	11 45	Dunnville,	1 20
	P. M.	W. Canal Feeder,	1 32
Caledonia, pass	12 10	Wainfleet Centre,	1 50
Onondaga,	12 40	Port Colborne,	2 05
Cainsville,	1 00	Ridgeway,	2 30
Brantford,	1 25	Fort Erie,	2 50
Arrive at Paris,	1 50	Arrive at Buffalo,	3 15

Trains start from and arrive at the New Depot on Erie street, where Passengers will please procure Tickets before entering the Cars.

Trains leave on Eastern time, which is 20 minutes faster than Buffalo time.

Tickets to be had at No. 2 Western Hotel Block, and at Erie street Depot.

Passengers going West will have an opportunity to dine at Brantford, and going East, at Dunnville.

mr21d3mo WILLIAM WALLACE, Supt.

The Quickest Route to Boston!

Northern Ogdensburgh, VERMONT CENTRAL,

AND

Rutland & Burlington RAIL ROADS.

SHIPPERS OF WESTERN PRODUCE will find the above Route the most direct and expeditious by which, Flour, Wheat, Corn, Wool, and all other Freights, destined for the Boston Market, can be Forwarded.

It will be borne in mind that there is no Trans-Shipment by this Route. Also that there is to be added immediately a large number of New Freight Cars on the above Roads, thereby insuring Dispatch and Speedy Delivery of Freight.

The undersigned is prepared to make Contracts for the Transmission of all kinds of Freights over the above Roads from Ogdensburgh to Boston, or to all points on the Line of Roads.

S. C ANDREWS, Western Freight Agent.

Office Mich. C. R. R. Depot, Detroit.
mr16tojan1'55

1854. 1854.

NEW ROUTE TO THE EAST.

THE

Great Western Railway of Canada

IS NOW OPEN FROM
DETROIT TO NIAGARA FALLS!
FORMING THE LAST LINK OF THE
GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE!
BETWEEN

Chicago, New York and Boston,

Being the Shortest, Quickest and Cheapest Route East!

Only One Change of Cars Between Chicago and Niagara Falls.

DAY EXPRESS leaves Detroit, daily (Sundays excepted) at 5.00 A. M.

Connecting at Niagara Falls with the New York Central Evening Express, arriving in New York next morning.

ACCOMMODATION leaves Detroit daily (Sundays excepted) at 1 30 P. M.

EVENING EXPRESS leaves Detroit daily, at 5 30 P. M.

Connecting at Niagara Falls with the New York Central Morning Lightning Express, arriving in New York the same evening.

Through from Detroit to Niagara Falls in 10 hours.

Through from Detroit to New York in 21 hours.

☞ Passengers leaving Detroit in the morning arrive at Buffalo the same evening.

Through from Chicago to New York in 34 hours.

The Great Western Railway also connects at Niagara Falls with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls branch of the New York & Erie R. R. and via. Buffalo with the Buffalo and New York City Branch New York & Erie R. R.—a variety of connections East unequalled by any other route.

Baggage Checked through to Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Albany, or New York.

This route offers great inducements to travelers, by the great distance saved, over any other route.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY passes through the most interesting and highly cultivated portion of Canada, affording a variety of scenery, of unsurpassed beauty and grandeur, including the two greatest wonders of the world—the Falls of Niagara, and the Railway Suspension over Niagara River.

For through tickets, apply at the office of the Michigan Central Railroad, opposite the United States Hotel, next door to the American Express Co's Office, Huron Street, Milwaukee, or at their Offices at Janesville, Madison and along shore.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.
E. B. SHEARS, General Western Agent.
M. L. VARNEY, Agent, Milwaukee.
January, 1854. feb2dtf

TRANSPORTATION.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD,

OPEN TO

GREENCASTLE.

NEW RUNNING TIME,
AND ARRANGEMENTS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE

To the Travelling Public.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, April 10th, until further notice, Express Passenger Trains will run

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Michigan City at [illegible] o'clock A. M., [illegible] 12 45, and arrive at Greencastle at 4 30 P. M.

GOING NORTH.

Leaving Greencastle at 6 o'clock A. M., Lafayette at 3 20 P. M., and arrive at Michigan City at 7 30 P. M.

Observe the Connections.

The train leaving Michigan City at 8 30 A. M. connects directly with a special train from Chicago upon the M. S. R. R. (running in connection with trains upon this road) which leaves Chicago at 6 A. M.; also with the night express Trains from Detroit, running in connection with the Canada Railway. At Lafayette the connection is direct with the Express train upon the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad, which arrives in Indianapolis in season to connect with Trains for Cincinnati arriving there about [illegible] P. M., making the time between

Cincinnati and Chicago, ONLY SIXTEEN HOURS.

At Greencastle the connection is with trains upon the Terra Haute and Richmond Railroad for Terra Haute and Indianapolis.

The trains leaving Greencastle at 6 o'clock A. M., connect direct with morning trains from Indianapolis and Terra Haute.

At Lafayette, with Express Train on Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad, bringing passengers leaving Cincinnati, Madison, Louisville and New Albany in the morning trains, arriving at Michigan City at 7 30 connecting with a special train on the M. C. Railroad for Chicago, arriving at 9 30 P. M. same day of leaving the different points on the Ohio river, making the time from Cincinnati, Madison, Louisville or New Albany, to Chicago, only SIXTEEN hours!

Also connecting with night Express on M. C. R. R. for Detroit, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston, forming the

QUICKEST, CHEAPEST,

AND EVERY WAY BEST ROUTE,

For Eastern cities from Terra Haute, Greencastle, Lafayette, and other places in the Wabash Valley.

No Passenger cars on Freight Trains with this exception—the Freight Train leaving Crawfordsville at 5 A. M.—will have accommodations for Passengers as far as Lafayette only.

An Accommodation Train will leave Lafayette daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 30 A. M. for Greencastle, arriving there at 12 50 P. M., connecting with P. M. train on the Terra Haute and Richmond Railroad for Indianapolis and Terra Haute, and returning leave Greencastle at 3 45 P. M., after arrival of Train from Terra Haute and Indianapolis, and arrive at Lafayette at 9 P. M.

Passengers taking the cars at stations where Tickets are sold, will be charged extra, if not provided with tickets.

☞ Freight Trains will run each way daily, and all freight forwarded with promptness and dispatch.

Michigan City, April 7, 1854. C. KNOWLTON, Superintendent.
my17

FAST FREIGHT LINE!

Buffalo & N. Y. City R. R. Co.,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

DAILY LINE OF BOATS

Around the Lakes,

Will Contract Goods thro' from N. Y. at Low Rates.

April 7, 1854. ap8 L. J. HIGBY.

Buffalo, Milwaukee & Chicago.

1854. 1854.

FREE TRADE LINE!

NO MONOPOLY.

THE following first class Propellers will form a line semi weekly, (in opposition to the two lines called the Despatch and People's line) for the transportation of freight and Passengers to and from Buffalo Chicago and Milwaukee and intermediate ports, immediately on the opening of navigation.

Western Merchants will find it largely to their interest to call on this Line before making contracts for transportation elsewhere, as their rates will be reduced.

Leaving their dock foot of Michigan Street Buffalo, every Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

Illinois,	Baltic,
St. Joseph,	Delaware,
Minesota,	Saginaw

New Propeller.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to
WM. MONTEITH,
Agent, Coburn Square Buffalo.

N. Y. & MILWAUKEE TRANSPORTATION.

1854. 1854.

CLINTON LINE.

Wm. Monteith----Proprietor.

BUFFALO.

THE Clinton Line having largely increased its facilities for transportation from New York to all western ports, is prepared to contract freight from New York to Milwaukee, in connection with the above line of Propellers at reduced rates, and the proprietor flatters himself that he will be favored with a fair share of Milwaukee business.

AGENTS.

HENRY GRINNELL } 113 Broad-st. 2 doors below
W. H. CURTISS } Front, N. Y.
WM. H. AINSWORTH, 109 Pier Albany.
WM. MONTEITH, Coburn square Buffalo.
KELLOGG & STRONG, Milwaukee.
ap12

Galena & Minnesota Packet Co.

ARRANGEMENT FOR 1854.

THE GALENA & MINNESOTA PACKET COMPANY will run a daily line of Boats during the ensuing season, between Galena, Stillwater and St. Paul, stopping at all intermediate landings, leaving Galena at 12 M. daily, except Sundays.

The line will consist of the

NOMINEE,	CAPTAIN R. BLAKELY,
WAR EAGLE,	" D. S. HARRIS,
GALENA,	" D. B. MOREHOUSE,
ROYAL ARCH,	" E. H. GLEIM,

All first class boats, and commanded by experienced and accommodating officers.

These boats will connect, at Galena, with the St Louis & Galena daily line of Steamers, which line connects at Rock Island with the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad.

This Company's Boats being U. S. Mail Steamers, their punctuality can be confidently relied upon.

Freight shipped at St. Louis, or between St. Louis and Galena, on the St. Louis & Galena line of Boats to points above Galena, will be re-shipped at Galena free of charge for drayage or forwarding, and without delay.

The Railroad between Galena & Chicago, connecting with the various Eastern Roads, is now completed within a few miles of Galena, and the unfinished portion of the Road stocked with comfortable Stage-Coaches.

H. H. CAMPBELL & CO., Agents, Galena.
Galena, March 24, 1854. mr31-2mod

REED'S

Chicago and Lake Superior Line.

1854.

ON THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION

One of the First Class Steamers of the above Line will

Leave Chicago on Monday & Friday Evenings

Of each week during the season of navigation, connecting with the SAM WARD, of Ward's Lake Superior Line,

Leaving Sault Ste. Marie every Thursday,

at 2 o'clock P. M. The other connecting with the steamer BALTIMORE, of McKnight's Lake Superior Line, leaving Sault Ste. Marie every TUESDAY, returning will leave Sault Ste Marie every THURSDAY morning at 8 o'clock, and on TUESDAY at 8 o'clock A. M. The Line from

CHICAGO TO SAULT STE. MARIE,

Will be made up with the Low Pressure Steam Palaces

QUEEN CITY & GARDEN CITY,

And should there be sufficient freight offering the Light Draft Steamer OHIO will be added to the Line, in order to meet the demands of the growing trade of the Lake Superior country.

☞ The above Boats will leave regularly on their advertised days, from Reed's Warehouse and Docks, foot of State Street.

A. T. SPENCER & CO., Agents.
Chicago, March 20, 1854. mr22tf

1854. 1854.

KELLOGG & STRONG,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

Middle Pier, Foot of Huron Street.

Agents for Clement's Line of Steamers on Lake Michigan (running in connection with M. S. and M. C. R. R.) and American Transportation Co. on the Erie Canal.

All Property Consigned to us for the City, or up on the Line of Railroads leading West will be

Forwarded without Delay.

Milwaukee, February 16, 1854. feb17

1854. 1854.

CLEMENT'S LINE.

THE STEAMERS RUNNING IN THE above Line will leave this Port for Chicago every morning at 8 o'clock; and for Sheboygan every afternoon at 3 o'clock, "weather permitting."

The above line connects at Chicago with the Michigan Central and Michigan Southern Rail Roads.

me7 KELLOGG & STRONG, Agents.

MRS. LOUDON'S COMPANION TO THE FLOWER GARDEN; Edited by Downing. And other Agricultural and Horticultural works.

Architectural Works, for popular use, &c., &c. For sale by my5 ARNOLD & WILSON, 175 East Water-St.

TRANSPORTATION.

EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION

TO BOSTON,
CANADAS & WESTERN STATES!
—BY—

Train & Co's Line.

Steerage rates of passage from Liverpool to Boston:
For persons 12 years and over, ... $25,00
For children under 12 yrs. at time of embarkation, 20,00
For children under 12 months 5,00

In addition to any provisions which the passengers may themselves bring, the following quantities, at least, of water and provisions will be supplied to each steerage passenger of twelve years of age and over, every week during the passage, commencing on the day of sailing, and at least three quarts of water per day:

Two oz. of Tea; 8 oz. of Sugar; 5 lbs. of Oatmeal; 2½ lbs. navy bread; 1 lb. wheat flour; 2 lbs rice.

Children under twelve years of age, (not including infants,) are furnished with six pounds of bread stuffs per week, the usual allowance of water, and half allowance of Tea and Sugar.

Passengers will have to defray their fare and expenses to Liverpool and on arrival there should avoid all runners, and proceed to TRAIN & CO'S Office, No. 118 and 119 Waterloo Road.

As soon as our Liverpool House informs us per steamer of the names of pre-paid passengers embarked, we publish their names in the Boston Pilot, and also notify each purchaser of pre-paid certificates, either directly or through our agents.

On the arrival of any of our ships in the outer harbor, we immediately dispatch an agent on board, to give prepaid passengers the necessary instructions regarding their route westward.

ENOCH TRAIN & CO., Proprietors of the Boston and Liverpool Line of Packets, hereby give notice that they have made extensive arrangements with the Western Rail Road Corporations, in connection with the Rail Roads in the Western States, and Steamboats on the Lakes, for the forwarding of pre-paid passengers from Boston to the Canadas and Western States; and are now selling at their office in Boston, and at their authorized agencies, pre paid certificates of passage as follows:

The following are the rates from the 1st of May:

CHANGE OF PRICES!

From Liverpool for persons 12 years and over, children under 12 yrs. and children under 12 months.

		Children.	Children.
To [illegible], N. Y.,	$25 00	$20	$5
" [illegible]	27 00	20	5
" Kingston, C. W.	27 50	20	5
" Columbus, O.,	27 50	20	5
" Montreal, C. E.,	27 00	20	5
" Ogdensburgh, N. Y.,	27 00	20	5
" Toronto, C. W.,	27 00	20	5
" Hamilton, "	27 00	20	5
" Cleveland, O.,	28 50	21	5
" Dayton, O.,	29 00	21	5
" Sandusky, O.,	28 00	21	5
" Dunkirk, N. Y.,	27 50	21	5
" Zanesville, O.,	29 00	21	5
" Toledo, O.,	29 50	21	5
" Indianapolis, I.,	30 00	22	5
" Detroit, Mich.,	29 00	22	5
" Cincinnati, O.,	29 00	21	5
" Chicago, Ill.,	30 00	23	5
" St. Louis, Mo.,	34 00	25	5
" Milwaukee, Wis.,	30 00	23	5

The above prices embrace a steerage passage from Liverpool to Boston, by any of our Splendid Line of Packets; provisions at sea according to the above mentioned dietary scale; doctor's attendance and medicine on board when required; port charges at Boston, and all expenses of transportation of passengers and baggage from the ship at Boston, to the destination agreed upon.

We will not issue a pre paid certificate for children under 12 years of age, unless accompanied by a passenger over 12 years, who must be paid for at the same time and on the same certificate.

Bedding, and utensils for eating and drinking, must be provided by the passengers; and those going to the Canadas, or Western States, must furnish their own provisions from Boston.

In calling public attention to the subjoined list of the Ships which comprise our Boston Line of Packets, we believe that the general reputation as the first of American Lines is sufficiently well known and established. The Thousands of Letters which have been sent by American Emigrants to their friends in every part of Europe, have borne ample testimony to the good treatment they have received on board these Ships, and to the superior Health, Comfort and Safety which their Passengers have hitherto enjoyed. Many of them will be recognized as vessels which have gained the very highest character, by a succession of unusual rapid passages.

Packet Ships which are dispatched in this LINE:

STAR OF EMPIRE,	Capt. BROWN,
WESTERN STAR,	" THAYER,
FRANK PIERCE,	" MARCY,
CHARIOT OF FAME,	" KNOWLES,
PARLIAMENT,	" SAMPSON,
NORTH AMERICA,	" DUNBAR,
DANL. WEBSTER,	" HOWARD,
PLYMOUTH ROCK,	" CALDWELL,
SUNBEAM,	" PUTNAM,
LEVI WOODBURY,	" NICKERSON.

These Ships, when in the Line, sail from Boston as per special advertisement and from Liverpool each week during the year, and are distinguished by a Red Flag with a White Diamond.

OFFICES:

Enoch Train & Co., Nos. 37 and 38 Lewis Wharf, Boston, Massachusetts.

Train & Co., Merchants, No. 5 India Buildings, Water St., Liverpool, Eng.

Train & Co., Passage Office, Nos. 118 & 119, Waterloo Road, Liverpool, Eng.

Train & Co., No. 121 St. Patrick Street, Cork, Ireland.

As Train & Co. have made such arrangements in Liverpool as will PROTECT their friends from the frauds and impositions sometimes practiced there, they believe that those who pre pay passages cannot but see the advantage of being able to engage with a Respectable House, on the favorable terms, for a well known Line of Magnificent Packet Ships, and in this way avoid the disrespect, annoyance and delay which they so often experience, when they engage with Agents who are but slightly connected with transient Ships.

As a proof that their Immigration business is conducted on principles uniformly Honorable and Humane, and that they have been distinguished for the most exact fulfillment of all their engagements, we are permitted to refer to the very Rev. THEOBALD MATHEW, Cork, Ireland.

We also subjoin the following testimonial from the Right Reverend JOHN BERNARD FITZPATRICK, D. D., Bishop, Cathedral, Boston.

(COPY.)

Boston, January 22d, 1849.

"I am happy to testify, from personal knowledge, that the firm of Ship Owners, known in this City of Boston, under the name of ENOCH TRAIN & CO., is composed of gentlemen of tried and acknowledged integrity, and that implicit reliance can be placed in their fidelity to accomplish all that they may promise, to those who have occasion to make any contract with them.

(Signed) † JOHN B. FITZPATRICK,
Bishop of Boston.

This is the only Packet conveyance between Boston and Liverpool, and offers superior facilities for passengers returning home.

These Ships lie at the Liverpool Packet Pier, Constitution Wharf, Boston, when in port, and persons sending for their friends, can go on board and examine their accommodations.

AGENTS.

Maurice Vaughn, Esq., Buffalo, N. Y.
Chas H. Deshler, Esq., Columbus, Ohio.
Henry Orndoff, Esq., Zanesville, Ohio.
Marsh & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
P. Bresnan & Son, Marietta, Ohio.
Saml. J. Wood, Esq., Commercial Bank, Toledo, Ohio.
Handy Warner & Co., Cleveland, O.
Marsh & Co., Sandusky, O.
Backofson, Collins & Nesce, Detroit, Mich.
J. V. Clarke, Esq., Chicago, Ill.

STEERAGE RATES OF PASSAGE

FOR PERSONS 12 YEARS AND OVER.

From Liverpool to Milwaukee, Wis.

For Persons 12 years and over,	- - - -	$30 00
" Children under 12 years	- - - -	22 00
" Children under 12 months,	- - - -	5 00

HENRY J. NAZRO & CO.

AGENTS,
141 East Water Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Those applying by letter or otherwise for pre-paid Certificates of Passage, should in all cases express the names and ages of the persons sent for, with their address in full, containing the names of the Town-Land, or Village, nearest Post-Town, and County, together with the address of the person to whose care a letter is usually sent.

☞ Those making enquiries for pre-paid passengers, are requested to furnish the date and number of their receipt.

☞ TRAIN & CO., find it necessary to caution all persons (who are purchasing Certificates of Passage) against imposition practised by parties professing the power to bring passengers by this Line, as no such power has been delegated and results only in disappointment to the confiding party. [The above agents excepted.]

☞ For further information, apply to
ENOCH TRAIN & CO,
my17 Nos 37 & 38 Lewis Wharf, Boston.

1854. 1854.

L. J. HIGBY,

FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE MERCHANT,

WILL Contract to Forward Goods or Produce to or from any Ports East or West, by Responsible Lines, by Railroad or Canal, will attend to Selling Grain or other Produce at the Rail Road Depot here; all which with my NEW WAREHOUSE at the Depot, and Mammoth Pier, give me advantages to be convenient to Country Merchants than any other house here.

Milwaukee, March 20, 1854. mr21tf

1854. 1854.

ARMSTRONG & CO.

Produce & Commission Merchants,

WALKER'S POINT, MILWAUKEE.

Liberal cash advances on Produce Stored.

Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats and Flour, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

ap7dtf

1852. 1852.

WELLS & HILL,

Produce & Commission Merchants,

MILWAUKEE, ... WISCONSIN.
DANIEL WELLS, Jr. . . . . HORATIO HILL

Wheat,	Pork,	Pig Iron,
Barley,	Lard,	Shot,
Corn,	Flour,	Lead,
Oats,	Salt,	Coal,
Wool.	Dried Fruits;	Water Lime.

Liberal cash advances made on produce, new or old by rail or, or by our agents at Buffalo, New York and Boston.

1854. 1854.

D. NEWHALL,

Produce & Commission Merchant

AT THE

BROWN WAREHOUSE,

ON WALKER'S POINT, ABOVE THE BRIDGE.

Wheat, Oats, Barley, Corn and Flour BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Liberal Cash advances on Produce Stored
mr24

TRANSPORTATION.

MILWAUKEE AND BUFFALO.

1854.

THE New and Splendid Upper Cabin, Low Pressure Steam Packet LADY ELGIN, L. CHAMBERLAIN, Master, will run between Buffalo and Milwaukee during the season of 1854, as follows:

LEAVES BUFFALO.		LEAVES MILWAUKEE.	
Wednesday	May 24	Wednesday	May 31
Wednesday	June 7	Wednesday	June 14
Wednesday	June 21	Wednesday	June 28
Wednesday	July 5	Wednesday	July 12
Wednesday	July 19	Wednesday	July 26
Wednesday	Aug. 2	Wednesday	Aug. 9
Wednesday	Aug. 16	Wednesday	Aug. 23
Wednesday	Aug. 30	Wednesday	Sept. 6
Wednesday	Sept. 13	Wednesday	Sept. 20
Wednesday	Sept. 27	Wednesday	Oct. 4
Wednesday	Oct. 11	Wednesday	Oct. 18
Wednesday	Oct. 25	Wednesday	Nov. 1
Wednesday	Nov. 8	Wednesday	Nov. 15

For freight or passage, apply on board or to
S. DRULLARD, Buffalo,
my25-4mod L. J. HIGBY, Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE AND BUFFALO.

1854.

Despatch Line.

THE Steamer GLOBE, Capt. Amos Pratt, will run regularly during the season, between Milwaukee and Buffalo, leaving on the following days:

LEAVES BUFFALO.		LEAVES MILWAUKEE.	
Thursday	May 11	Monday	May 22
Thursday	June 1	Monday	June 12
Thursday	June 22	Monday	July 3
Thursday	July 13	Monday	July 24
Thursday	Aug. 3	Monday	Aug. 14
Thursday	Aug. 24	Monday	Sept. 4
Thursday	Sept. 14	Monday	Sept. 25
Thursday	Oct. 5	Monday	Oct. 16
Thursday	Oct. 26	Monday	Nov. 6
Thursday	Nov. 16	Monday	Nov. 27

The GLOBE is 1,233 tons burthen; is fitted up for Passengers equal to any Steamer afloat. This will afford persons wishing to take the Lake route, a view of those beautiful towns in the far West, which they would be deprived of by taking the Railway route; also, those having families and luggage to go around the Lake, at much less expense than by Railroad.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
MAXWELL & PATTEN, Buffalo,
my25-d4mo L. J. HIGBY, Milwaukee.

1854.

BELL & BUTTON,

PRODUCE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AT THE WARE HOUSE formerly occupied by Bell, Courtenay & Co., (West side of the River,) will make liberal cash advances on property in Store, for sale here, or shipment East.

April 6, 1854 my11tf

1854. 1854.

J. W. HASKIN,

Produce, Forwarding and Commission MERCHANT,

AT THE CHEQUERED WAREHOUSE, NEAR THE FOOT OF EAST WATER STREET,
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

HAVING a commodious Ware-House, advantageously located, we are prepared to transact every variety of our business with promptness and dispatch; and liberal Cash Advances will be made, if desired, on Property in store, for sale or Shipment. We are prepared to contract freights to and from Boston and New York, at the lowest rates.

Please call on us before completing business arrangements.

J. W. HASKIN,
J. HADLEY.
ap13

1854. 1854.

BROWN & LARKIN,

Produce, Storage, Forwarding & Commission MERCHANTS,

AT THE

RED WAREHOUSE,

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

The Undersigned, continuing in the Red Warehouse at the foot of East Water Street, beg leave to announce to their numerous friends and customers that they are fully prepared to serve them in every branch of their business for the ensuing season.

Particular care and attention will be given to Receiving and Forwarding Merchandise, Household Goods, &c., to Merchants and others in the City and Country, and Consignments are solicited of all kinds of Property.

WM. BROWN, CHAS. H. LARKIN.
Milwaukee, Feb. 23, 1854. feb24

1853. 1853.

THOS. P. WILLIAMS,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

(LATE WILLIAMS & CO.,) AT THE OLD STAND.
☞ Liberal Cash Advances made on Property in Store.
Milwaukee, Jan. 29, 1852.

1854. 1854.

NICHOLS, BRITT & CO.,

Produce, Forwarding and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

DEALERS IN

COAL, SALT, FLOUR, CHEESE, DRIED FRUIT, Lime, &c. Liberal Cash Advances made on Property for Sale in this or any of the Eastern Markets.

BROWN WAREHOUSE, - - - ERIE STREET
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Also Agents for the sale of all kinds of Country Produce, Wool and all other Property, and will endeavor at all times to obtain the best Market Rates and make prompt returns.

Office at the Depot of the M. & M. Rail Road Co.

We are also Agents for the Troy & Erie Line. Consignments for the Cities on the line of the Rail Road and for the Country generally respectfully solicited. Merchandise consigned to us will receive prompt attention.

Thankful for the patronage and favors extended to us the past year, we shall endeavor by a prompt attention to business to merit a continuance.

M. S. NICHOLS, O. E. BRITT, H. A. NICHOLS.

REFERENCES:

ALEX. MITCHELL, President Wis. M. & F. Ins. Co. Bk,
E. CRAMER, President State Bank, Wisconsin.
DAVID FERGUSON, Cash. Wis. M. & F. Ins. Co. Bank
M. S. SCOTT, Cashier State Bank of Wisconsin. mr6

MORTIMORE'S

Rheumatic Compound.

THIS truly celebrated remedial preparation, efficacious alike for each and every description of RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS, is already too well known and esteemed throughout the United States, to require any lengthy notice of its paramount virtues. It ERADICATES this heretofore incurable and distressing disease from the system, and STANDS UNRIVALLED IN THE PHARMACY OF MEDICINE.

We do not propose to make unqualified statements, or to force a nostrum before the public, but simply to request those most interested,

SUFFERERS THEMSELVES,

to procure from the Agent in their vicinity, a circular, and not only read the testimony of those who have experienced its invaluable curative powers, but to write to or call upon, the convalescents; so that the statements may emanate from the Fountain-Head—a course which will satisfy the most incredulous, and only by which the reputation of the Remedy is certain of being sustained.—Write also to the proprietors, who will accord every information, and furnish names of undoubted character from every section of the Union, numbering among them some of the most eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Editors and prominent citizens, rendering the reliability and efficacy of the remedy beyond the reach of doubt or distrust.

MORTIMORE'S

RHEUMATIC COMPOUND

is a Vegetable Extract, an Internal Remedy, prepared expressly for this One Disease; and this it will cure in every form, either Inflammatory (Acute) or Chronic, no matter how long standing.

Sold by S. JOHNSON, Jr., [illegible] FESS, Jr., LAKE & HOPKINS, Milwaukee.

THE ABOVE HAVE ALSO FOR SALE,

THE GREAT ALTERATIVE,
MORTIMORE'S
BITTER CORDIAL,
AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

This invaluable remedy—for every description of Nervous Affections, and for diseases of the Liver and Kidneys—has obtained a popularity wherever introduced, unprecedented in the history of any medical preparation ever brought before the public.

Many of our most eminent Physicians have thoroughly tested its merits and now prescribe it as the most effective ALTERATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER EVER KNOWN.

Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Night Sweats and Affections of the Lungs, will readily yield to the influence of this unrivalled remedy. Physical Derangements or Irregularities, especially FEMALES, producing Debility and Prostration of the System, may be at once obviated and removed by the use of the

BITTER CORDIAL AND BLOOD PURIFIER,

which is a Vegetable Spirit, pleasant to take and perfectly safe to be used in any state of health, even by the most delicate female or child.

☞ Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

W. V. ALEXANDER & CO., Proprietors,
No. 1, Barclay street, (Astor House) New York.
Nov. 1, 1853. nov2daw1yr

PENSIONS FOR WIDOWS,

Of Revolutionary Soldiers Married before or since 1800.

FIVE Years Half-Pay Pensions for Widows whose husbands were killed, or died of injuries received in the War of 1812, or any Indian War since 1790.

Five years additional Pension for those who have drawn Half-Pay for one term of five years, and

PENSIONS AND BOUNTY LANDS,

Under all the Laws granting them, will be procured by

DIGHTON CORSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

[illegible] (JUNEAU BLOCK) [illegible]
East Water Street, - Milwaukee.
N. B. Information given free of charge. mr11-w1yr

N. Y. ADVERTISEMENTS.

FROM S. M. PETTENGILL'S ADVERTISING AGENCY, 122 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

New York City Business Directory.

The following list of Business Firms are among the best and most reliable in the City of New York.

DRY GOODS.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO., Importers of American and Foreign Silk, and Fancy Goods, 112 and 114 Broadway.

BERTRAND FRERES & HENRY, Importers of Linen Cambrics and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Linen Lawns, Embroideries, &c., (own Manufacture,) 27 William Street.

C. B. HATCH & CO., 97 William-st., Importers of Gentlemens Furnishing Goods, and Manufacturer of Shirts, Stocks, &c.

EPSTEIN & HONIG, No. 153 Broadway, a few doors from Liberty St. Importers of LACES, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS, &c. sept16-6mo

F. COTTENET & CO., Importers of FRENCH and other EUROPEAN GOODS, No. 48 Broad Street.

GIMBREDE, Card Engraver and Printer, also Dealer in Fine Stationery, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c., Metropolitan Hotel, 588 Broadway.

HOOK, SKINNER & CO., 56 John-st., Importers and Jobbers of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

JOHN M. DAVIES, JONES & CO, Importers of Gent's Furnishing Goods and Manufacturers of Stocks, Shirts, Ties, &c., 104 William Street.

S. STRAUSS & CO., 69 Broadway, Importers of Lace, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.

SCHUCHARDT, FROLICH & HOLTHAUSEN, Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty St., Importers of French, Swiss, and German Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Vestings, Satins, Serges, &c., Woolens of every description. sept16-1yr

ACCORDEONS, STRINGS, &c.

CHARLES BRUNO, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in German, French and Italian MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS and STRINGS, No. 2 Maiden Lane. jan17-1yr.

CLOTH GOODS.

BORN, SCHLIEPER & HAARHAUS, Importers of German and Belgian Broad Cloths, Silks, Hosiery, &c., No. 50 Exchange Place.

H. HENNEQUIN & CO., Importers of FRENCH GOODS, BROCHE SHAWLS, MOUSS. DE LAINES, BAREGES, &c., 60 Broad Street.

H. ROBINSON & CO., No. 197 Broadway, Importers and Jobbers. Lace Goods, Ribbons, Silks, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Shawls, Small Wares, &c. sept16-1yr

JAMES OWEN, 15 Broad St., Importer of Dress Trimmings, Gimps and Fringes, Silk Cravats, Lace Mitts, and Silk Goods generally.

KOHLSATT BROS., 48 John Street; IMPORTERS OF LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, BERLIN WOOL, FLOSS SILKS, ELASTIC BRAIDS, GOLD AND SILVER FRINGES, GIMPS, TASSELS, BUTTONS, SPAR, LACES, &c. jan17 6mo

L. J. WYETH & CO., Importers of Embroideries, White and Lace Goods, No. 22 Broad Street.

MEEKER & MAIDHOFF, Manuf. of Fashionable Dress and Cloak TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, GIMPS, TASSELS, BUTTONS, &c., No. 24 Dey Street. jan17-1yr

PETER D. MULLER, Imp't of French, German & Swiss Goods, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Merinos, Shawls, Woolens, &c., No. 33 Broad St., N. Y. sept16-1yr

WILLIAM REDMOND, 30 Pine-st., sole Agent in New York for the sale of the Linens of James and Robert Young, Ballymena, Ireland.

Clothiers.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., Extensive Retail Clothing Establishment, 441 Broadway, (no deviation from marked prices).

HANFORD & BROTHER, Wholesale Clothing, Shirt, Drawer and Furnishing Goods, Oiled Clothing and Rubber Goods, 29 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

Daguerreotypes.

J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway, the oldest and most extensive establishment in the United States. sept16-1yr

DRUGGISTS.

MARSH & NORTHROP, 150 Greenwich St., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Drugs, Paints, Oils Varnishes, &c.

ENGRAVERS.

J. W. ORR, Designer and Engraver, No. 75 and 77 Nassau St., New York. This is the largest and best establishment in the United States.

Expresses.

EDWARDS, SANFORD & CO., Foreign Express, No. 35 Broadway. Goods and packages forwarded to and from all parts of the world. sept16-1yr

FANCY GOODS.

EPSTEIN & HONIG, No. 100 Liberty Street Importers of Laces, Embroideries, Silks, &c. my19fl

CHAS. ZINN & CO., Importers of French and German Fancy Baskets, No. 52 Maiden Lane, (near William-st.) New York. mr16

HARDWARE, &c.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL, 135 to 143 Centre St., Plain and Ornamental Iron Works.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM SCALES,

Long known—Severely Tested—Always Right—The Acknowledged Standard.

AGENTS:
MILWAUKEE: HENRY WILLIAMS,
New York, FAIRBANKS & CO., 89 Water St.
feb10-6mo

HATS, FURS, &c.

THOMPSON & ROESLER, No. 14 Maiden Lane, Importers and Manufacturers of Furs and Wholesale Dealers in Hats, Straw Goods, &c. ap29

Hot Air Furnaces, &c.

DAVID CULVER, (Inventor and Patentee,) 52 Cliff St., Manufacturer and Dealer, wholesale and retail, in Furnaces, Registers, Ventilators, &c.

India Rubber Goods.

UNION INDIA RUBBER CO., 41 John St., make all kinds of Rubber Clothing, Cloths, Druggists' Articles, &c. Coats from $2,50 to $6 each. my22

HENRY DAVENPORT, 86 John St., Manufacturer and Dealer in every description of GOODYEAR'S Patent Rubber Fabrics, Fancy Rubber Goods and Toys. sept16-1yr

THE INDIA RUBBER Manufacturing Co., 59 Maiden Lane, New York, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Goodyear's Patent India Rubber Boots, Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, Toys, &c. feb9-1yr

Ladies' Elastic Skirts.

HOUGH'S PATENT—P. Bates, 1 Barclay St., opposite the Astor House, Manufacturer of the above splendid and much desired article. mr22

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, dealers in Quimby's Improved Rods. Office No. 132 East 27th-st., and 119 Nassau St.

Machinery & Machine Tools.

SCHENCK'S Machinery Depot, 62 Courtland Street. Machinery and Machinery Tools.

Musical Instruments.

CARGILL & Co, 47 Maiden Lane, Guitars, Violins, Accordians, Brass Instruments, and Stringsal Wholesale.

Paper Warehouses.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., 11 Cliff-st., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in American, French, German and English Papers, and every description of Paper Manufacturers Material.

DUNCAN LEWIS & BARTOW, No. 161 William-st. A great variety of Paper for Booksellers, Stationers, Printers, Bookbinders, Manufacturers, and Tradesmen generally.

Paint and Color Manufacturers.

RAINBOW COLOR WORKS—F. L. NICHOLS, Agent, 93 John Street, New York. PARIS AND CHROME GREENS, &c. feb9

SAFES.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES, and Gorrin's DEFIANCE LOCKS AND CROSS BARS. Robert M. Patrick Manufacturer, 192 Pearl St. cet. my22

Toys and Fancy Goods.

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Tiles for Floors and Chimney Tops,

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Opinion of the Hon. A. D. Smith,

In the matter of the Petition of Sherman M. Booth, for a writ of Habeas Corpus, and to be discharged from Imprisonment.

On the 27th ult. application was made to me by Sherman M. Booth, the petitioner, for a writ of Habeas Corpus, to be directed to Stephen V. R. Ableman, who it was alleged, restrained the petitioner of his liberty. Accompanying the petition, was a copy of the process by virtue of which it was alleged, the petitioner was held in custody. This writ purported to be what is commonly called a *mittimus*, issued by Winfield Smith, Esq., a commissioner duly appointed by the District Court of the United States for said District, (District of Wisconsin,) under and by virtue of [illegible] act of Congress," and recited that the petitioner was charged on oath with having, on the 11th day of March, 1854, at the city of Milwaukee, in said County and District, unlawfully aided, [illegible] and abetted a person named Joshua Glover, [illegible] labor in the State of Missouri, under the laws thereof, and being the property of one [illegible] Garland, and having escaped therefrom [illegible] Wisconsin, to escape from the lawful custody of Charles C. Cotton, a Deputy of the Marshal of the United States for the District of Wisconsin, [illegible] Charles C. Cotton having then and there arrested and taken into custody the said Joshua Glover, by virtue of a warrant issued by the Judge of the United States for said District, pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress in that case made and provided, approved September 18th, 1850;" [illegible] proceeds to recite an examination before [illegible], its result in holding the petitioner [illegible] of the required bail, his subsequent [illegible] surrender by his bail, the order of the [illegible] to enter into recognizance again, his neglect or refusal so to do, and hence the issuing of [illegible] with the following command: [illegible] therefore, you the said Marshal, are hereby commanded forthwith to convey and deliver into the [illegible] the keeper of the said common jail, the body of the said Sherman M. Booth, and you the said keeper of the said common jail are hereby commanded and required to receive the said Sherman M. Booth into your custody in the said jail, and him there safely keep until he shall be discharged by due course of law."

In his application or petition, the petitioner alleges the illegality of his imprisonment to consist in the [illegible] That the act of Congress referred to in said warrant, is unconstitutional and void; also that Congress has no constitutional power or authority to [illegible] the offence with which said Booth is charged, and for which he is detained; that the act of Congress of 1850 is in violation of the provisions [illegible] unalterable, except by common consent, contained in the Ordinance of 1787, for the government of the Territory North-West of the Ohio River, and therefore said act is not in force in said State; and also that it is alleged in said warrant (and in the complaint on which the same was issued, all of which appears by said warrant,) that the said Joshua Glover was the property of the said Benammi S. Garland, whereas the said act of Congress, under which said complaint was made, punishes the aiding, &c. in the escape of 'persons held to service or labor under the laws,' &c., and not the aiding in the escape of 'property,' for which reason said warrant is defective in substance and form."

Upon this application I could not hesitate to issue the writ according to the prayer of the petition. I [illegible] indeed, that, inasmuch as at least two opportunities had been presented to the petitioner, since his original arrest, to apply to the Supreme Court in [illegible] for this writ, that he would have done so, had he been disposed to avail himself of its instrumentality. The Court was in session at the time of the arrest, and an adjourned session was held, commencing the 15th day of May, at either of which times the petitioner might have presented his application, and obtained the opinion and judgment of the whole Court; and I am at a loss to conceive the motives which may have induced him or his advisers to forego such opportunities. But I have no right to complain that any citizen calls upon me for the discharge of any duty pertaining to my office. I do not complain. Yet I cannot but feel the immense responsibility thrown upon me alone, and may be pardoned for expressing my regret that I am deprived of the aid and counsel of my associates, so much better able to deal with the grave and intricate questions involved than I am myself. Whether by design, or [illegible] this application has been made to me, I meet the emergency with all the anxiety and concern which it cannot fail to excite, and, I hope, with [illegible] the firmness which the occasion and the magnitude of the questions involved imperatively demand.

There can be no question pertaining to the subject-matter of the application, nor connected with the parties which approached, in the slightest degree, to a conflict of jurisdiction between the State and federal Courts, or the judges thereof. The warrant, by virtue of which the petitioner was held, was not issued by a federal judge or court, but by a commissioner of the District Court of the United States. No exclusive or ultimate jurisdiction can be claimed for an officer of this kind. As one of the Justices of the highest judicial tribunal of this State, which tribunal represents in that behalf the sovereignty of the State, I could not deny to any citizen or person entitled to the protection of the State, the proper process by which the validity of a warrant issued by such authority could be examined. Nor can I admit, that a Court commissioner holding his appointment at the will of the Court, responsible only to such Court—in fact, irresponsible and unimpeachable—has the right or the power, or can have the right or the power, to issue any process by which a citizen of the State may be imprisoned, that may not be examined, and its validity tested, by the proper judicial authority of the State. Indeed, we may go further, and say, that as every citizen has a right to call upon the State authorities for protection, and as the judicial power is that only to which application can be made by the citizen, it is the duty of the judicial officer, when applied to, to see that no citizen is imprisoned within the limits of the State, nor taken beyond its limits, except by proper, legal and constitutional authority. It is not in the power of any body to divest the State judiciary of such authority, nor can any body, but the people themselves, absolve the judicial officers of the State from the performance of their duty in this behalf.

It is not necessary here to inquire what would be the force and effect of a warrant like the present one, were it issued by a judicial officer of the United States. I confess, however, that I have never been able to appreciate the liability to, or dangers of, or necessity for collision between the judicial and ministerial authority of the States and the United States.

The line of demarcation is not very dim, and a proper regard to the peculiar functions of each class of officers, will render all apprehension on that score a work of supererogation. But the States will never submit to the assumption, that United States Court commissioners have the power to hear and determine upon the rights and liberties of their citizens, and issue process to enforce their adjudications, which [illegible] beyond the examination or review of the State Judiciary. They will cheerfully submit to the exercise of all power and authority by the federal judiciary, which is delegated to that department by the federal constitution: but they have a right to insist, and they will insist, that the State judiciary shall be and remain supreme in all else, and that the functions of the federal judiciary within the territory of the States shall be exercised by the officers designated or provided for by the constitution of the United States, and not be transferred to subordinate and irresponsible functionaries, holding their office at the will of the federal courts, doing their duty and obeying their mandates, for which neither the one nor the other is responsible.

Every jot and tittle of power delegated to the federal government will be acquiesced in, but every jot and tittle of power reserved to the States will be rigidly asserted, and as rigidly sustained.

It is only by exacting of the federal government a rigid conformity to the prescribed limitation of its power, and by the assertion and exercise on the part of the States of all the powers reserved to them, and a due regard by both to their just and legitimate sphere, that obedience can be rightfully exacted of the citizen, to the authority of either.

Entertaining the opinion that a commissioner of a United States Court had no rightful authority to imprison a citizen of this State, or any other person entitled to the protection of its laws, by any process which precluded the State authority from inquiring into the proceedings of such commissioner, and on inspection of the writ, a copy of which was presented with the petition, I could not deny the writ of Habeas Corpus prayed for.

The Marshal to whom the writ was directed, in conformity with the double allegiance which we all owe to the State and to the United States, promptly made return, bringing the body of the petitioner before me, and showing as the cause of his caption and detention, a copy of the mittimus hereinbefore mentioned.

The petitioner demurred to the return of the marshal, and thus the whole question of the legality of the commissioner's process, both in respect to its form and substance, and the validity of the law of Congress, for the alleged violation of which the petitioner was arrested, is fairly and fully presented.

The petitioner demands his discharge from imprisonment on two grounds:

1st. Because the law of Congress, approved the 18th of September, 1850, in relation to the extradition of fugitives from service or labor, is unconstitutional; and, 2d, because the writ is defective.

Had the determination of this matter been placed upon the insufficiency of the writ alone, I should have had but little difficulty in arriving at a conclusion, because I entertain no doubt, that the writ is substantially defective, that the discharge of the petitioner must, for that cause alone, have been ordered. But the petitioner has, through his counsel, expressed his desire to waive all objections to the form or substance of the warrant, and to rest his case solely upon his objections to the constitutionality of the law in question.

The Constitution of the United States is the fundamental law of the land. It emanated from the very source of sovereignty as the same is recognized in this country. It is the work of our fathers, but adopted and perpetuated by all the people, and thus becomes our own. It is natural that the citizen should have a more profound regard for the fundamental law of his State or Government, than for a mere act of a legislature, because the former is more directly the work of his own hand. He has, by his vote, mediate or immediate, established it as the great charter of his rights, and by which all his agents or representatives in the conduct of the government, are required to square their actions. By the standard of the Constitution, he has a right to judge of the acts of every officer or body whose existence as such is provided for by it. By the same standard he must regulate his own acts, and to it he may at all times appeal for the protection of his rights secured by it, and for a measured judgment upon his own conduct.

I recognize most fully the right of every citizen to try every enactment of the legislature, every decree or judgment of a court, and every proceeding of the executive or ministerial department, by the written fundamental law of the land. This must be done in a proper and legal manner, in conformity with the rules prescribed by that same law, or in accordance with its provisions; but no law is so sacred, no officer so high, no power so vast, that the line and the rule of the Constitution may not be applied to it. It is the source of all law, the limit to all authority, the primary rule of all conduct, private as well as official, and the citadel of personal security and liberty.

But, as was said before, though I recognize the right of every citizen to appeal to the Constitution in the proper manner, (not in any mode which the individual may prescribe for himself,) such appeal should be made in good faith, and not for the mere purpose of experimenting upon the opinions of the judicial officer to whom such application is made. Every citizen has the right to test every law by the Constitution of the State or National Government, according to the forms, and through the appropriate tribunals of the country. Every one has a right to resist an unconstitutional enactment of the Legislature; but he does so upon his peril, until the conformity or nonconformity of the act with the Constitution is judicially determined. It is unsafe for any person to resist an act of the State or National Legislature on the ground of its unconstitutionality, unless he is prepared to abide the consequences, in case his judgment should prove to be erroneous. Passive obedience cannot be exacted, nor can private judgment in this behalf become the rule of action.

But I do not admit the right of the citizen to complain to me of illegal imprisonment, and apply for a writ of Habeas Corpus for his discharge therefrom, and then waive or decline his discharge except upon such grounds only as he shall see fit to prescribe.—While I am willing faithfully to discharge my duty in every instance when called upon, and to extend the protection of the law to every person entitled to its protection, I do not admit the right of any one to devise a fictitious imprisonment, merely to experiment upon my opinions or research in regard to particular questions of law which may chance to be deemed of more or less interest in the community. The petitioner has complained that he is imprisoned without the authority of law, and asks my official interposition in his behalf. On the hearing, he sees fit to waive all objection to the form or substance of the warrant by which he is held, and to demand his discharge upon the invalidity of the law by virtue of which the warrant was issued, or not have it at all. I can neither permit nor accept such issue. If he really sought relief from his imprisonment by applying for this writ, he should be willing to enjoy such relief upon any ground which the law would sanction. If he did not really and in good faith desire release from imprisonment, but merely resorted to the writ of Habeas Corpus as a device by which to obtain an opinion as to the Constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Act, I feel bound to say that the occasion is not commensurate with the sacred character and beneficent functions of that writ.

I shall take this case, therefore, as the petition and the return to the writ present it for adjudication.

The act of Congress under and by virtue of which the petitioner is arrested, purports to have been enacted in conformity with, and under a power as is alleged, granted by the third clause of the second section of the fourth article of the federal constitution, which is in the following words:

"No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor is due."

Either fortunately or unfortunately, we are left for a construction of this portion of the federal compact, almost exclusively to the meaning to be derived from the words. There was very little debate upon the introduction or adoption of the clause, and but feeble aid is furnished from contemporaneous interpretation, for until a comparatively recent period, it has not become a subject of any very considerable discussion.

Without stopping here to inquire, whether the clause in question confers upon the general government any power of legislation in regard to the subject matter thereof, let us endeavor to arrive at its true interest and meaning, so far as it affects the rights or condition of the class of persons to whom it is supposed especially to refer.

Let it be taken for granted, that this clause was intended to refer exclusively to fugitive slaves; of which I think the history of its adoption into the Constitution leaves no doubt, the question at once arises: how far, and in what particulars, does it affect the persons alluded to in it? 1st. It contemplates the fact that certain persons were, or might be, held to service or labor in one or more States under the laws thereof. 2d. That it was by the laws of such State or States alone, under which such persons could be held to service or labor. 3d. That the laws or regulations of the respective States under which such persons might be held to service or labor, or discharged therefrom, might be different. 4th. That such persons might escape from one State in which they were held to labor under the laws thereof, into another State in which such persons were held to labor under different laws, or in which they were by the laws of the State discharged from service or labor. 5th. That the service or labor here spoken of is of a kind which is exacted of such persons by law, and not of a kind stipulated for by contract, and hence is in restraint of, and derogatory to, human liberty. 6th. That such persons escaping from one State into another, should not be discharged by the laws of the State to which they may have fled, but that the condition of the fugitive should remain the same as it was in the State from which he had fled, in case the person to whom he owed the service should choose to claim him. 7th. That in the event of a claim by the person to whom the fugitive owed the service under the laws of the State from which he fled, being made, he should be delivered up, on establishing the fact that the labor or service of the fugitive was due to such claimant.

From this analysis of the clause of the federal Constitution above quoted, it will be seen, that the *status* of the fugitive is essentially different in this State from his *status* or condition in the State from whence he fled. In the latter he remained subject to all the disabilities of his class, though he may have escaped from the domicil or premises of his master. Here, he is entitled to the full and complete protection of our laws, as much so as any other human being, so long as he is unclaimed. He may sue and be sued, he may acquire and hold property; he is, to all intents and purposes a freeman, until a lawful claim is made for him. And this claim must be made by the person to whom his service or labor is due, under the laws of the State from which he escaped. No one else can interfere with him. If no *claim* is set up to his service or labor by the person to whom his service or labor is due, there is no power or authority, or person on earth, that can derive any advantage from his former condition, or *assert it* to his prejudice. So *long as the owner does not choose to assert his claim*, the cottage of the fugitive in Wisconsin, is as much his castle—his property, liberty, and person, are as much the subject of legal protection, as those of any other person. Our legal tribunals are as open to his complaint or appeal, as to that of any other man. He *may* never be claimed, and if not, he would remain forever free, and transmit freedom to his posterity born on our soil.

It is apparent, therefore, that the fugitive slave leaves his condition of slavery behind him, and takes with him into this State, only the dread contingency of the assertion of the claim of the person from whose service he has escaped, upon the establishment of which he may be reduced to his former condition.

The act of Congress of 1850, fully recognises this view of the Constitution, and contemplates the recapture of the fugitive, as dependent entirely upon the claim of the master. The sixth section provides, that "the person or persons to whom such service or labor may be due, or his, her, or their agent or attorney duly authorized by power of attorney *in writing*, acknowledged and certified under the seal of some legal officer, or court of the State or Territory in which the same may be executed, may pursue and claim such fugitive person, &c." No one but the owner, or his agent or attorney, appointed by writing, may claim. No one may volunteer to render his neighbor a friendly service, by capturing in his behalf and returning to him his fugitive. It must be the master's own act, and its responsibilities be all his own.

This writ simply asserts, as the cause of the petitioners arrest, that he aided, abetted and assisted a person named Joshua Glover, held to service or labor in the State of Missouri, under the laws thereof, and being the property of Benammi S. Garland, and having escaped therefrom into the State of Wisconsin; to escape from the lawful custody of Charles C. Cotton, a deputy of the Marshal of the U. S., the said Charles C. Cotton having then and there arrested and taken into custody the said Joshua Glover, by virtue of a warrant issued by the Judge of the United States, for the said District pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress in that case made and provided, approved Sept. 18, 1850."

The material allegations herein contained are, that Glover was held to service or labor, in the State of Missouri, under the laws thereof, had escaped therefrom, and was the property of Garland. All this may be very true, and yet Garland may never have claimed Glover. Some one else may have caused the arrest, without the authority or wish of Garland. There is no allegation that he was claimed by any one whomsoever; much less that the claim of Garland was interposed, without which Glover was as free as Garland himself. It is true, the writ recites that Glover was in the *lawful* custody of the Marshal, by virtue of a warrant issued by the District Judge under the provisions of the act of 1850. But it is to be remarked, that the mere recital that such custody was lawful, is not sufficient. The lawfulness must affirmatively appear, by facts set forth in the warrant. But, admitting that Glover was in the lawful custody of the Marshal, it still does not appear that he was in such custody as a fugitive from labor. Though the warrant for his arrest was issued under the act of 1850, yet it by no means follows that he was arrested as a fugitive. The petitioner is arrested under that act, and Glover may have been charged with some violation of it, for which he was liable to arrest. The gist of the offence with which the petitioner is charged, as described by the act of 1850, is "the aiding, abetting or assisting the *person so owing labor or service*, to escape from such claimant, his agent or attorney, or other person or persons legally authorized, as aforesaid." There certainly is no such charge in the warrant of commitment returned here. There is no averment of a claim by Garland, even admitting that the allegation of property in Garland implies that service or labor was due to him. There is no allegation that Glover was in custody *as* a fugitive from labor, or that the petitioner aided in his escape from any claimant, his agent or attorney, nor any other person lawfully authorized to hold him as such fugitive.

I have been referred to two or three cases, going to show that strict technical exactness is not required in preliminary warrants. This is undoubtedly the true doctrine. Where the defendant was charged in the warrant with having committed the crime of *larceny*, it was held sufficient. (*Whart. Prac.* 502.) But in all these cases, the language used imported a crime—an act *malum in se*. In all cases where the offence is merely *malum prohibitum*, it must be set out in warrant substantially in conformity with the statute which creates it.

The offence here charged is peculiarly the creature of the statute. It is not resistance to the marshal in the execution of his duty; it is not the breaking open the jail; it is not a rescue as known to the common law, but it is intended to be the aiding of a fugitive slave to escape from the service to which he is held. It is a penal statute and must be construed strictly.—It is in restraint of freedom, and therefore every presumption arising under it must be in favor of liberty. It created a new offence, and adds new and severe penalties, and therefore all process and prosecution under it must be in substantial conformity with its requirements. I do not mean to say that a warrant for arrest or commitment for trial must contain all the particularity of an indictment, but to say what I understand the law to be, that it must contain the substance of the offence charged, as the same is described in the statute. No greater strictness is applied to this warrant than the law applies to all process of that class; though a much stricter rule might be justified; for this is a "wicked and a cruel" enactment, and those who feel compelled to execute it may well require of those who demand official service at their hands, that in taking their "pound of flesh" they shall not "shed one drop of Christian blood."

Since the close of the argument upon this case, there has been placed in my hands the act of Congress, approved Feb. 26, 1853, commonly called the fee bill. That act provides, among the various provisions in regard to the fees of officers, witnesses, &c., as follows: "When two or more charges are, or shall be made, or two or more indictments shall be found against a person, only one writ or warrant shall be necessary to arrest and commit him for trial, and it shall be sufficient to state in the writ the name or general character of the offence, or to refer to them in very general terms."

This provision does not change the law, it is only designed as a restraint upon the clerk or commissioner, preventing him from issuing a multiplicity of warrants, where one would answer, and to guard against unnecessary prolixity, merely for the purpose of swelling the fees of such officers, where he is paid by the folio. What had been the experience of Congress or heads of departments, which suggested this enactment, I do not know, but it certainly was never designed to create, nor does its language tend to establish a new rule of law, abrogating the law which requires the charge against the citizen to be plainly set forth in the warrant for his arrest. Here are not two offences charged, and if there were, the rule of law would be the same.

The warrant, a copy of which is returned by the Marshal, as the authority by which the prisoner is held, is clearly, substantially and radically insufficient, and the petitioner is therefore entitled to a discharge.

And here, perhaps, I might dismiss this case, and avail myself of the defect of the process to escape from the performance of any further duty in the premises; but it is further urged that the act of Congress of 1850 is unconstitutional and void. I would gladly escape from the responsibility of deciding upon a question so grave. It would be a much more easy and quiet course to stop here, if I could reconcile such a course with my sense of duty. But believing, as I do, that every State officer who is required to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States as well as of his own State was designedly placed by the federal constitution itself as a sentinel to guard the outposts as well as the citadel of the great principles and rights which it was intended to declare, secure and perpetuate, I cannot shrink from the discharge of the duty now devolved upon me. I know well its consequences, and appreciate fully the criticism to which I may be subjected. But I believe most sincerely and solemnly that the last hope of free, representative and responsible government rests upon the State sovereignties, and fidelity of State officers to their double allegiance, to the State and federal government; and so believing, I cannot hesitate in performing a clear, an indispensible duty.—Seeking and enjoying the quiet and calm so peculiar to the position in which I am placed, I desire to mingle no farther in the political discussions of the times, than the clear suggestions of official obligation require. But he who takes a solemn oath to support the Constitution of the United States, as well as of the State of Wisconsin, is bound by a double tie to the nation and his State. Our system of government is two-fold, and so is our allegiance. Federal officers feel less of this because their oath binds them only to the Constitution of the United States; but State officers have the weight of both resting upon them. To the latter is peculiarly the duty assigned, or rather upon the latter, of necessity does the obligation rest, of ascertaining clearly, and of asserting firmly, the peculiar powers of both governments, as circumscribed by the fundamental law of each. To yield a cheerful acquiescence with, and support to, every power constitutionally exercised by the federal government, is the sworn duty of every State officer; but it is equally his duty to interpose a resistance, to the extent of their respective powers, to every assumption of power on the part of the general government, which is not expressly granted or necessarily implied in the federal constitution.

Nor can I yield to the doctrine early broached, but as early repudiated, that any one department of the Government is constituted the final and exclusive judge of its own delegated powers. No such tribunal has been erected by the fundamental law. The judicial department of the Federal Government is the creature by compact of the several States, as sovereignties. That department can exercise no power not delegated to it. All power not delegated, and not prohibited to the States, the States have expressly reserved to themselves and the people. To admit that the federal judiciary is the sole and exclusive judge of its own powers, and the extent of the authority delegated, is virtually to admit that the same unlimited power may be exercised by every other department of the General Government, both legislative and executive, because each is independent and co-ordinate with the other. Neither has any power but such as the States have delegated, and all power not delegated remains with the States and the people thereof. In view of the vastly increasing power of the Federal Government, and the relatively diminishing importance of the State sovereignties respectively, the duty of the latter to watch closely and resist firmly every encroachment of the former, becomes every day more and more imperative, and the official oath of the functionaries of the States becomes more and more significant. As the power of the Federal Government depends solely upon what the States have granted, expressly or by implication, and as no common judge has been provided for, to determine when the one or the other shall be proved unfaithful to the compact, the solemn pledge of faith exacted from both has been deemed an effectual guaranty, and a frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles on which our Government is organized, a sufficient stimulus to every public officer and to the people at large, both to yield and exact a perfect conformity. But I solemnly believe that the last hope of free, representative and federative government rests with the States. Increase of influence and patronage on the part of the Federal Government naturally lends to consolidation, consolidation to despotism, and ultimate anarchy, dissolution, and all its attendant evils.

If the sovereignty of the States is destined to be swallowed up by the federal government, if consolidation is to supplant federation, and the general government to become the sole judge of its own powers, regardless of the solemn compact by which it was brought into existence, and the source of its own vitality, as an humble officer of one of the States, bound to regard the just rights and powers both of the Union and the States, I want my skirts to be clear, and that posterity may not lay the catastrophe to my charge. I am truly thankful for the same feeling of conscientious firmness on entering upon the discharge of the duty before me, as would be required in case of direct invasion, open rebellion, or palpable treason, against our common country.

Without the States there can be no Union; the abrogation of State sovereignty is not a dissolution of the Union, but an absorption of its elements. He is the true man, the faithful officer, who is ready to assert and guard every jot of power rightfully belonging to each, and to resist the slightest encroachment or assumption of power on the part of either.

The Constitution of the United States is a peculiar instrument, and it has brought into existence and operation a peculiar system of government. But little if any aid is furnished in its construction by analogy. It is not merely a grant of powers. It not only confers powers upon the federal government, but it guaranties rights to the States and to the citizens. It was not designed merely to provide a general government for all the States, but to provide security and protection for the States and people who are parties to the compact by which it is created. Not only did it confer certain powers upon the general government, but it imposed solemn duties upon the government thereby created, and upon the States who were its creators. More than this, it solemnly enjoined upon both the state and general government, the exercise of certain powers and duties, and the abstaining by each, from the exercise of powers and functions exclusively pertaining to either.

It is an instrument of grants and covenants. Somewhat like an indenture of conveyance, it contains not only grants of powers, but covenants for the faithful observance of the stipulations therein contained. It creates three distinct departments of government, the executive, legislative and judicial, and grants to each, the powers which it was designed that they should respectively exercise; and those powers not granted or prohibited to the States, it especially reserved to the States and the people. In addition to this, the States, the sole parties to the instrument, by it, solemnly and mutually engaged that they would do certain things, and that certain things they would not do, and that certain things should not be done either by the government of the Union, or of the States. The language of the Constitution is so peculiar, that the distinction between power to be conferred upon the government about to be created, and covenants entered into between the parties, as States, is obvious at a glance. Congress may exercise all the legislative power *granted* in the Constitution, but no other, because all others are especially reserved to the States and to the people. In the same article which grants the legislative powers to Congress, and enumerates and defines them, is contained also a prohibitory covenant or compact by which the States have agreed not to do certain things, which, before, as sovereignties, they had an undoubted right to do. "No State shall grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make any thing but gold and silver coin a legal tender, pass any bills of attainder, ex post facto law, or any law impairing the obligation of contracts," &c.

Now suppose, in violation of this compact, any State should do any of the things herein prohibited. Is it pretended that Congress has the right to make such acts on the part of the officers of the State, penal? or by legislation, call such offending State to account? exclude it from the Union? expel its representatives from their seats? arrest its executive, its legislators and judges, and imprison them? The acts of such State would be simply void; and it would be the duty of all courts, both Federal and State, so to declare them. They would afford no protection to any person or officer acting under them, not because Congress has any legislative power to denounce or abrogate them, but because they are in violation of the fundamental law.

So also, in the same section are contained sundry prohibitions upon the United States, among which is the following: "The privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." Suppose, in a time of profound peace and quiet, the federal government should pass a law suspending the privileges of this writ, would the State governments have the power to call to account the federal officers who had violated the compact in this behalf? the legislators who passed, and the executive who approved it? Not at all. Such an act of Congress would simply be void, and it would be the duty of every State and Federal court so to pronounce it, and it would afford no protection to any officer, State or Federal, for refusing to obey such writ. I mention these illustrations to show that a great portion of our Federal Constitution rests in compact, while still another rests in grant. Where powers are granted, they are to be exercised; where rights vest in compact, they have still the force of law; but the federal government has no power to legislate upon them; they are to be obeyed and enforced by the parties to the compact, the States themselves.

I come now to consider the fourth article of the federal Constitution. The first section provides that "Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State," &c. The first appearance of the various provisions of this article (except that in relation to fugitives from labor) in the National Convention, was in the "plan of a federal Constitution," submitted by Charles Pinckney, of South Carolina, May 29, 1787. (2 *Mad. Pap.*) That plan contained no reference to fugitives from labor. Various plans were submitted, and referred, propositions made, and adopted or rejected, when, on the 25th day of July, 1787, a committee of detail was appointed, consisting of seven members, of which Mr. Rutledge, of South Carolina, was chairman, "to report a Constitution conformable to the resolutions passed by the convention. 2 *Mad. Pap.* 1197.

On the 6th day of August, Mr. Rutledge, from the committee of detail, made a report. In that report, the several sections now contained in the fourth article (except the clause in relation to fugitives from labor, which had not yet been thought of,) followed each other, and the article in regard to records, as yet stopped with the mere assertion of the covenant, that full faith, &c., should be given to them; no power was given to Congress over the matter as yet.

The first suggestion that appears in regard to fugitives from labor, was made on the 28th day of August, 1787, when article 15, as reported by the committee of detail, was taken up. This article provided for the surrender of fugitives from justice.

Mr. Butler and Mr. Pinckney (of S. C.) moved to require fugitive slaves and servants to be delivered up like criminals.

Mr. Sherman saw no more propriety in the public seizing and surrendering a slave or servant than a horse.

Mr. Butler withdrew his proposition in order that some particular provision might be made apart from this article. *Mad. Pap.* 1447–8.

On the 29th August, the provision in regard to Public Acts and Records, came under consideration, when various propositions of amendment were made and were finally referred to a committee of which Mr. Rutledge was chairman. On the 1st of September, the article among other matters was reported back, and now, for the first time, was incorporated in it a power on the part of Congress to legislate upon the subject. Dr. Johnson, of Connecticut, objected to the grant of such power, because it would authorize the General Legislature to declare the effect of the legislative acts of one State in another State, and Mr. Randolph objected, that it might enable the government to usurp all State powers. After some amendments, the report was agreed to, and thus, in addition to the compact by which full faith and credit were covenanted to be given to the public acts, records, &c., of one State by every other State, Congress was granted the "power to prescribe by general laws the manner of proving them and the effect thereof."

This history is important, as it not only justifies and requires a distinction to be taken between grants of power and articles of compact; but it clearly demonstrates, that the Convention all along discriminated between grants of power to the government, and articles of compact between the States, and was extremely jealous and cautious in making such grants, and only did so when it was deemed absolutely necessary.

Having now traced through this compact, and discovered the time and manner when it became coupled with a power, let us trace along its neighbor in regard to the reclaiming of fugitive slaves, and discover if we can the time and manner in which it shall be coupled with a grant of power to Congress, to secure its efficacy by legislation. We have seen that the first suggestion in regard to the subject was on the 28th day of August, when Mr. Pinkney and Mr. Butler moved to connect it with the surrender of fugitives from justice, but withdrew the proposition for the purpose of making a separate provision. On the 29th day of August, Mr. Butler offered such provision in these words:

"If any person bound to service or labor in any of the United States, shall escape into another State, he or she shall not be discharged from such service or labor in consequence of any regulations subsisting in the State to which they escape, but shall be delivered up to the person justly claiming their service or labor." "Which was agreed to *nem. con.*"

Here we have all the discussion upon the subject. Plan after plan for the organization of the Government was made and presented, resolution upon resolution offered and discussed, embracing the whole ground of Federal and State rights and powers without one word being mentioned of fugitive slaves; and when it did occur to the minds of some members, suggested, unquestionably, by the clause in regard to fugitives from justice, it is quietly agreed that the States would deliver up such fugitives from labor.—No power was asked for the Federal Government to seize them; no such power was dreamed of; the proposition that the States should respectively deliver them up, was acquiesced in without any dissent. Yet we are told *arguendo* by judicial authority that, without such a clause, the Union could not have been formed, and that this provision was one of the essential compromises between the South and the North.—In point of fact, it did not enter in the slightest degree into the compromises between the North and the South. I have had time and opportunity to examine the debates in the conventions for the adoption of the Constitution of only the States of North Carolina and South Carolina. In the former, the whole of article 4 was read, and though the grants of power, as contradistinguished from mere compact, were scrutinized closely, no objection was made to the absence of such grant, but the article was acquiesced in with only a few words of explanation from Mr. Iredell, who stated that the "Northern delegates, owing to their particular scruples on the subject of Slavery, did not choose the word *slave* to be mentioned, but that was their meaning." In the South Carolina Convention, I have been unable to find a word of comment on the subject. In Virginia, it was discussed by Messrs. Madison and Randolph, who never claimed for it the character of a power delegated to the National Government. It is nowhere mentioned as entering into the compromises of the Constitution. How, then, can any one say, that without this provision the Union could not have been formed? And yet such assertion, contradicted by the truth of history, is made the pretext for the exercise of powers by the General Government, that could not stand for a single moment upon a similar basis, in respect to any other subject-matter.

We have seen how the power of legislation was granted to Congress in respect to public records, &c. We have seen that no such power is granted in respect to the surrender of fugitives from labor, and that it was not even asked for; and from the known temper and scruples of the National Convention, we may safely affirm, that had it been asked it would not have been granted, and had it been granted no union could have been formed upon such a basis.—The history of the times, fully justifies this conclusion. Can it be supposed for a moment, that had the framers of the Constitution imagined, that under this provision the federal government would assume to override the State authorities, appoint subordinate tribunals in every county in every State, invested with jurisdiction beyond the reach or inquiry of the State Judiciary, to multiply executive officers *ad infinitum*, wholly independent of, and irresponsible to the police regulations of the State, and that the whole army and navy of the Union could be sent into a State, without the request and against the remonstrance of the Legislature thereof; nay, even that under its operation the efficacy of the writ of Habeas Corpus could be destroyed, if the priviledges thereof were not wholly suspended; if the members of the Convention had dreamed that they were incorporating such a power into the Constitution, does any one believe, that it would have been adopted without opposition and without debate? And if these results had suggested themselves to the States on its adoption, would it have been passed by them, *Sub Silentio*, jealous as they were of State rights and State Sovereignty? The idea is preposterous. The Union would never have been formed upon such a basis.

The clause in regard to public records forms one section by itself, with its grant of power added upon full consideration. The 2d section of the same article contains three clauses, but all grouped and numbered together.

"The Citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several states."

"A person charged in any state with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime."

"No person held to service or labor in one state, under the law, thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulations therein be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such labor or service may be due."

Here is the whole of the Section, without one word of grant, or one word from which a grant may be inferred or implied. Congress has the same power to legislate in regard to fugitives from justice or labor. But it may be asked, how are the rights here stipulated and guaranteed to be enforced? I answer that every State officer, executive, legislative and judicial, who takes an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, is bound to provide for, and aid in their enforcement, according to the true intent and meaning of the Constitution. But what if one or more States should refuse to perform their duty, and its officers violate their oaths and repudiate the compact? This question is answered by asking another, What if Congress should declare a single violation of one of its laws treason, and that a conviction thereof should work corruption of blood and forfeiture of estate beyond the life of the person attainted, and the judicial department should pronounce it valid, and the executive attempt to enforce it? The simple answer is, that when the State and federal officers become so regardless of their oaths and obligations as either question implies, anarchy or revolution, or both, must supervene, for the government would be a wilful departure from the fundamental law of its organization, and the people would be absolved from their allegiance to it. I do not mean to say that every minor, or unintentional departure from the Constitution must work such disastrous results. On the part of the States and people there is a fixed attachment to the Constitution, and when its provisions are violated or its restraints overleaped, discussion ensues, and the government is brought back to the constitutional tack; but I repudiate the degrading insinuation that State officers are less faithful to the constitution, than federal officers. On the contrary, from the very fact that upon them is devolved the duty and responsibility of guarding the rights and sovereignty of the States under the compact of the Union, they must necessarily be more watchful of the exercise or assumption of power, on the part of the States respectively and the general government than federal officers would naturally be.

It may be again repeated, and cannot be repeated too often, that upon the states rests the immense responsibility of preserving not only their own sovereignty, but the just constitutional powers of the general government. Let it also be remembered, that the states and their civil functionaries are as essential to the existence and operation of the government of the Union as are the peculiar officers of the latter. Each and all are parts of a united whole, and all are bound by the most solemn ties of fidelity to all and each.

What would be thought of the people of this country, should Congress pass a law to carry into effect that clause of the 4th article in regard to citizenship? and declare pains and penalties against any state functionary who should fail to comply? What would be thought if Congress should declare it a penitentiary offence, for any executive of a state to refuse to surrender a fugitive from justice? What state would submit to see its chief magistrate dragged before the federal tribunals, on charge of infraction of such a law, or what federal court would assume to compel his obedience by mandamus? And yet the assumption of power to legislate at all upon the subject, is assuming [illegible] and unlimited power over the whole matter. There is no middle ground. A bare statement of the proposition assumed, is its most effectual refutation.

The law of 1793 was in fact but little, if any more than organizing the state authorities, for the accomplishment of the constitutional duties devolved upon them. For that very reason it passed without scrutiny, and for a long time was obeyed without question. It was *practically* nothing more than the states themselves carrying out the constitutional compact. Not until it began to be required that the states should yield up all control over these subjects, and a prostration of their sovereignty was demanded, did attention become aroused. No importance therefore can justly be attached to the fact that this act was passed by an early Congress and was signed by the Father of his country, and was acquiesced in by the states and people. It is a remarkable fact that the most startling deviations from strict constitutional limits occurred in the very earliest years of the Republic. So it must always be. But time, discussion, and experience have heretofore proved adequate correctives.—So may they ever prove. Added to these, State sovereignty jeopardized, federal encroachment apprehended, and consolidation menacing, can hardly fail to accomplish the desired ends.

To my mind therefore, it is apparent that Congress has no constitutional power to legislate on this subject. It is equally apparent, that the several states can pass no laws, nor adopt any regulations, by which the fugitive may be discharged from service. All such laws and regulations must be declared void whenever they are brought to the test of judicial scrutiny, state or national. It is equally apparent, that it is the duty of the respective states to make laws and regulations, for the faithful observance of this compact. They have generally done so, and doubtless would have continued so to do, but for the decision of the United States Supreme Court, in the case of *Prigg vs. Common-wealth of Penn.* It is still their duty so to do.

Again, it is to my mind apparent, that the provision of the constitution in regard to fugitives from labor or service, contemplates a judicial determination of the lawfulness of the *claim* which may be made.

Mr. Butler of South Carolina, who reported the clause, for the first time, Aug. 29th 1787, framed its conclusion as follows; "but shall be delivered up to the person JUSTLY claiming their service or labor." How was the *justice* of the claim to be ascertained? Who were to determine it?—Fugitives were not to be discharged in consequence of any law or regulation of the States to which they may have fled. Not discharged by whom? The federal government? No, but by the states, in consequence, or by virtue of any law or regulation therein. 'But shall be delivered up.' By whom? Evidently by the same power which had covenanted not to discharge them. Shall be delivered up by the states, not seized by the federal government.

The clause as finally adopted reads, "but shall be delivered up on claim of the party *to whom such service or labor is* DUE." Here is a fact to be ascertained, before the fugitive can be legally delivered up, viz: that his service or labor is really due to the party who claims him. How is the fact to be ascertained? A claim is set up to the service of a *person*. He who makes the claim is denominated by the constitution a party. The claimant is one party, the person who resists the claim is another party. If he really owes the service according to the laws of the state from which he is alleged to have escaped, he must be delivered up. If the claim is unfounded he cannot be delivered up. The constitution itself has made up the issue and arranged the parties to it. Can any proposition be plainer than that here is suspended a legal right upon an issue of fact, which can only be determined by the constitutional judicial tribunals of the country? It bears no analogy to the extradition of fugitives from justice. In the latter case, no issue is presented by the constitution; judicial proceedings have already been commenced, and this is but a species of process to bring the defendant into court. No *claim* is to be determined. He is to be delivered up from the mere fact that he is charged to be removed to the state demanding him for trial. He is placed in the custody, and under the protection of the law, in the regular course of judicial proceedings. But in the former case there can be no delivery until the claim is tried and determined, and then the fugitive is delivered, not into the custody of the law, but into the possession and control of the party who has established his claim; not to be removed to another state or tribunal for trial, with the shield of the law over him, but to be reduced, without further process or trial, to absolute subjection, to be taken whithersoever the claimant may desire. In the one case, the proceedings are commenced and terminated where the claim is made; in the other the suit is commenced where the offence is committed, and the law sends out its process to bring the defendant to meet the issue. While that process is being served, through all its mutations, he is as much under the protection of the law as he who executes it, and in its eye, both are equal.

Here there is a fact, an issue, to be judicially determined, before a right can be enforced.—What authority shall determine it? Clearly the authority of the state whose duty it is to deliver up the fugitive when the fact is determined.—Until the issue which the constitution itself creates, is decided, the *person* is entitled to the protection of the laws of the state. When the issue is determined against the fugitive, then the constitutional compact rises above the laws and regulations of the State, and to the former the latter must yield.

To my mind this seems very clear and simple. The whole proceeding is clearly a judicial one, and I will not stop here to demonstrate what, from the preceding remarks, appears so obvious. The law of 1850, by providing for a trial of the constitutional issue, between the *parties* designated thereby, by officers not recognized by any constitution, State or national, is unconstitutional and void.

It has been already said, that until the claim of the owner be interposed, the fugitive in this state is, to all intents and purposes a free man.

The interposition of the claim, by legal process, is the commencement of a suit. "A suit is the prosecution of some claim, demand, or request." 6 *Wheat.* 407. The trial of such claim is the trial of a suit. Therefore the trial thereof must not only be had before a judicial Tribunal, but whether proceedings be commenced by the fugitive to resist the claim of the claimant, or by the claimant to enforce and establish it, it would seem that either party would be entitled to a jury. It is no answer to this position to say that neither the states nor the General Government have provided the means for such a mode of trial. The Constitutional right of the party remains the same. The late organization of our County Courts, failed to provide a trial by a Constitutional jury, yet the Supreme court held that the parties were nevertheless entitled to demand it. If provision is not made for such a trial, it is the duty of the proper authority to make it. Nor is it any answer to this position to say, that the proceeding to reclaim and repossess a fugitive from service, is not a "suit at common law." This question is already settled. It has been judicially determined that the term "common law" was used in the Constitution in contradistinction to suits in Admiralty or equity. Were it otherwise, Congress need only to change the common law form of procedure, to nullify the right of trial by jury in all cases.

See Story Com. 645, *et seq.*; 3 *Pet.* 446.

Mr. Justice Story says, "in a just sense, the amendment may well be construed to embrace all suits which are not of equity or admiralty jurisdiction, whatever may be the peculiar form which they may assume, to settle legal rights." We have already seen that the legal right of the claim must be settled before a fugitive from labor can be delivered up. We have already seen that a *suit* is held to be "the prosecution of some claim, demand or request." The conclusion seems to be irresistible therefore, that the prosecution of the claim to a fugitive from labor, or resistance to such claim by legal proceedings on the part of the fugitive, is a *suit*, not in equity or admiralty, and hence at common law, within the purview of the Constitution. Of course, I do not pretend to say that such a proceeding is technically a suit at common law; nor is a proceeding by foreign attachment, and many other proceedings which are held to be embraced by the jury provision of the Constitution. Authorities might be multiplied on this subject, were it necessary.

Again it is said that the constitution evidently contemplates a summary mode of proceeding in the case of a fugitive from labor. Where is the evidence of it? Nothing of the kind is found in the history of the provision, nor in its pathway to the constitution. Nothing of the kind is apparent from the language used; for it distinctly imports a trial of the claim, and a determination of the fact that labor or service is due to the claimant before a delivery can be made. When the evidence of such an intention is furnished, there will be time enough to trample down all the forms of law, and set at naught every settled rule of construction. But, admit the fact. A provision may be made for obtaining a jury in a summary manner, as is sometimes done for the trial of the right of property, seized by attachment. But I can pursue this subject no further.

Again, the constitution provides that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without *due process of law*. This last phrase has a distinct technical meaning, viz; regular judicial proceedings, according to the course of the common law, or by a regular suit, commenced and prosecuted according to the forms of law.—An essential requisite is due process to bring the party into court. It is in accordance with the first principles of natural law. Every person is entitled to his "day in court," to be legally notified of the proceedings taken against him, and duly summoned to defend. The passing of judgment upon any person without his "day in court;" without due process or its equivalent, is contrary to the law of nature, and of the civilized world, and, without the express guaranty of the constitution, it would be implied as a fundamental condition of all civil government.—But the 10th section of the act of 1850, expressly nullifies this provision of the Constitution. It provides that the claimant may go before any court of record, or judge in vacation, and without process, make proof of the escape, and the owing of service or labor; whereupon a record is made of the matters proved, and a general description of the person alleged to have escaped; a transcript of such record made out and attested by the clerk, with the seal of the court, being exhibited to the judge or commissioner, must be taken and held to be conclusive evidence of the fact of escape, and that service or labor is due to the party mentioned in the record, and *may* be held sufficient evidence of the identity of the person escaping.

Here is a palpable violation of the Constitution. Can that be said to be by due *process* of law, which is without process altogether? Here the *status* or condition of the person is instantly changed, in his absence, without process, without notice, without opportunity to meet or examine the witnesses against him, or rebut their testimony. A record is made, which is conclusive against him, "in any State or Territory in which he may be found." It is not a process to bring the person before the Court in which the record is made up, but it is to all intents and purposes, a judgement of the Court or Judge, which commits the person absolutely to the control and possession of the claimant, to be taken withersoever he pleases, to be dragged from a State where the legal presumption is in favor of his freedom, to any State or Territory where the legal presumption is against his freedom.

Is not this depriving a person of liberty without due process of law? Other Courts and other Judges, may pronounce this provision of the act of 1850 to be in conformity with that provision of the Constitution which declares that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law," but while I have a mind to reason and a conscience to dictate me, and an oath to support the Constitution of the United States resting upon my soul, I cannot so declare it, and for the price of worlds I will not.

Upon this branch of that act I am not aware that there has been any adjudication. Certainly there has been none that can be claimed as authority here. The same may be said in regard to the trial by Jury. There are other points equally fatal to this act when tested by the Constitution, but I have not time nor inclination now to discuss them.

I ought not to dismiss the consideration of this question, without particularly adverting to the case of *Prigg vs. The Commonwealth of Penn.*, 16 *Peter's Rep.* 540. The opinions in the other cases cited, are so conflicting, casual, or incidental, as to be of no force; and of the case of *Prigg vs. Penn.*, it may be justly remarked that the discrepancy of opinion among the members of the court, was so wide and fundamental, as greatly to impair the authority of that decision. It affirms the constitutionality of the act of 1793 upon contemporaneous exposition, in one respect, and expressly defies the same rule in another, for it pronounces the act constitutional in part, and unconstitutional in another part.—Whatever of authority may attach to it in consequence of the character and eminence of the men who passed it, and of him who signed it, is effectually counteracted by the decision of the court that in one part of it, at least, the constitution was violated. Contemporaneous construction confers the power of legislation and execution upon the States as well as Congress; for, long before Congress assumed to act upon the subject, the State Legislatures had passed laws in fidelity to the compact, in most of which some of the framers of the constitution had seats, and all of the slave States, and all or nearly all the *free* States continued to exercise the power up to a very recent period.

Contemporaneous history, contemporaneous exposition, early and long continued acquiescence, all go to show the interpretation given to this provision of the Constitution by the States and the people. The slave States passed acts to execute the compact. The free States did the same. The action of the several States, or many of them, shows conclusively that they interpreted the provision as a compact merely addressed to the good faith of the States. The slave States appealed to the free States for legislative action to carry into effect this provision of the federal constitution, and demanded of the latter the stern exercise of a power which it is now sought to wrest from them. In 1826, the State of Maryland appointed commissioners to attend upon the session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania and induce the latter to pass an act to facilitate the reclamation of fugitive slaves. Their mission was successful.—Pennsylvania yielded to the solicitations of Maryland's commissioners, and passed the act of 1826, which was afterwards declared void by the Supreme Court of the United States in *Prigg vs. Pennsylvania*. In 1836 or 1837, similar commissioners were appointed by the State of Kentucky to the State of Ohio, whose mission resulted in the passage of a most stringent fugitive act by the Legislature of Ohio. So also, about the same time, in regard to Indiana, and I believe Illinois. Up to 1837, the States esteemed it their duty, and slave States demanded its performance, to provide by law, for the execution and faithful observance of this compact. All seemed to regard it as a compact and nothing else; binding it is true, and operative as law equally upon all, but still a compact, and a compact only.

Again, it is respectfully suggested, that the whole argument of Mr. Justice Story is based upon what is sometimes called the *petitio principii*. He assumes that the constitution makes it the duty of the federal government to enforce the right of the owner secured by the compact, and then infers that it must necessarily have the power, and then, if Congress has it the States cannot have it.

All admit that there is no express power in the Constitution to legislate upon this subject, but it is claimed to be necessarily implied, as incidental to the grant of judicial power. The reclamation of a fugitive is first decided to be a "case" arising under the Constitution of the United States, and hence within the judicial power. But this mode of implying powers can never be sustained. The judicial power is extended in several respects beyond the legislative power. The judicial power has jurisdiction in cases arising between the citizens of different states. A citizen of New York may sue a citizen of Wisconsin, upon a promissory note, bill of exchange, covenants in a deed, in partition of real estate, or even in ejectment for the possession or title to lands. If a power of legislation may therefore be grafted by implication upon a judicial power, Congress may assume the whole power of legislation over these subjects in the respective states, and necessarily exclude state legislation, and accomplish, at a blow, the complete prostration and overthrow of the state sovereignty. Other illustrations might be given to illustrate the danger of engrafting a legislative power upon a judicial, by implication. This was tried at an early day, and by the same course of reasoning, common law jurisdiction was claimed for the courts of the United States, and power of legislation over all common law subjects, claimed by implication in Congress. The Alien and Sedition laws were chiefly defended on these grounds.

On the contrary Chief Justice Taney, in his dissenting opinion, though he admits the right of Congress to legislate, but does not argue it, thinks the compact peculiarly enjoins the duty upon the States.

Again, this case explicitly decides the claim of the owner to a fugitive slave to be a "case" within the meaning of the Constitution; hence it is a suit, not in admiralty, or equity, and hence at common law within the meaning of the Constitution. It also decides the determination of the claim to be a *judicial* proceeding, and bases the power of the federal government in the premises, upon the grant of judicial power, and the power of legislation is assumed to be incidental to that. All these points, which are held to be *res adjudicata*, strike at the very vitality of the act of 1850, which attempts to confer such judicial power upon commissioners. Time will not permit a further review of this case. In my judgment the opinion of the Chief Justice completely overthrows that of the Court, and so far as he attempts to argue his points, beyond doubt or controversy establishes the doctrine here contended for.

In view of the dissentient opinions of the members of the Supreme Bench, in view of the discrepancy of opinion which has characterized all other decisions wherein the question has been raised and argued; in view of the fugitive character of the power here claimed by Congress, leaping from article to article, from section to section, and from clause to clause, hovering now over a grant, then over a compact, fluttering now around an implication, then around an incident, to find whereon it may rest its foot; in view of the alarm which has seized upon many of the states in consequence of the enormous power which it has called upon Congress to assume in its behalf, and the deep wounds which it seeks to inflict upon the rights and sovereignty of the states and upon the great principles of human freedom, in view of all this, are we not justified in asking of the Supreme Court of the United States to review their decision as the majority pronounced it in the case of Prigg *vs.* Commonwealth of Penn.

If after all, the principles of that decision shall be re-affirmed, there still remain the great questions of trial by jury, the unauthorized delegation of judicial power, the *ex parte* proceedings, without process, which change the *status* of the person whose liberty is attacked, and some others, untouched and undetermined.

We thus find ourselves without any authoritative judicial guide in relation to the act of 1850. The fundamental questions here raised, have, some of them, been controverted for some years, and those which it was the design to settle in the case just quoted, remain yet as fruitful subjects of bitter discussion, and discordant action; for it may be truthfully affirmed, that that decision has never been deemed satisfactory, but has often been called in question on both sides of the controversy. Other questions here presented have not been settled judicially, but as yet, every court and judge is bound to consider and determine for itself, according to its best judgment.

What then is to be done? Let the free States return to their duty if they have departed from it, and be faithful to the compact in the true spirit [illegible] and adopted. [illegible] it in which it was conceived [illegible] the slave states be content with such an execution of the compact as the framers of it contemplated. Let the federal government return to the exercise of the just powers conferred by the constitution, and few, very few, will be found to disturb the tranquility of the nation or to oppose by word or deed the due execution of the laws! But until this is done, I solemnly believe, that there will be no peace for the States or the Nation, but that agitation, acrimony and hostility will mark our progress, even if we escape a more dread calamity, which I will not even mention.

However this may be, well knowing the cost, I feel a grateful consciousness of having discharged my duty, and full duty; of having been true to the sovereign rights of my State which has honored me with its confidence, and to the Constitution of my country, which has blessed me with its protection; and though I may stand alone, I hope I may stand approved of my God as I know I do of my conscience.

Further News by the Asia.

We find in our New York exchanges various additional items of interest by the the steamer *Asia.* We condense and copy some of them;

The Danube and Black Sea.

"Twenty-two Russian merchant ships have been captured since the bombardment of Odessa.

The Turkish fleet had entered the Black Sea; Ferik Ahmet Pasha is in chief command, and Hassan Pasha (Egyptian) second. The fleet had on board 5,000 men, 50,000 stand of arms, 200 cannons, also money and stores for disembarkation at Abasia. Mushaver Pasha (Capt. Slade) is on board as Vice Admiral. Sefer Pasha, the celebrated Circassian chief, accompanied by forty foreign officers, among them Major de Giorgis of the Sardinian Rifles, accompanied the expedition. The fleet numbered 24 sail, carrying 1030, and was to bombard Redout Kaleh, Souchum Kaleh, and Anapa, also to disembark a land force under Sefer Pasha to effect a junction with the Circassians.

A Constantinople letter says:—"It is believed to be the intention of the commander-in-chief of the Anglo-French expedition to the East to carry the war into the heart of Russia, and to raise an insurrection in the Crimea and Circassia, as soon as Soukem Kaleh, on the coast of Asia Minor, shall have been bombarded by the fleets, and to land a body of 20,000 troops near Sebastopol, which would at the same time be bombarded by sea."

The outer works of Sebastopol had been cannonaded by the French and English fleets, with guns of the long range, a view to destroy the advanced works of the place, previous to a general attack. The Russians retired from the exposed forts.

The forts of Novorossi and Gelendjik, on the Circassian coast, had been evacuated by the Russians. Souchum Kale was almost deserted! An English officer had been sent on a special mission to Schmayl; and among the arms sent to the gallant mountaineer by the Turkish expedition (as above stated) is a plentiful supply of repeating rifles.

Three vessels were cruising along the coasts of Circassia, waiting for the Ottoman fleet, which was to bring 5,000 men for disembarcation in Abasia.

THREATENING ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA AGAINST AUSTRIA.—Advices from Cracow state positively that a corps of 20,000 Russians, with artillery and provisions, is on its march towards the Austrian Galician frontier, so that [illegible] Warsaw and Kielce are much encumbered. On the Austrian side there are stated to be 100,000 men already concentrated in Galicia, together with 150,000 men in South Hungary, part of whom are directed on Transylvania.

The Augsburgh *Gazette* says that the last demonstration of Russia on the eastern frontier of Transylvania and the Bukovina was occasioned by the intimation conveyed to St. Petersburgh by Austria, that an advance towards the passages of the Balkan, or a passage of the Danube from Lesser Wallachia, would be regarded by Austria as a *casus belli*. Russia's mode of answering this was to order a corps of 70,000 men to be stationed between Sereth and the Pruth. Austria's rejoinder was to place three corps of 30,000 men each in Transylvania, Gallicia and Moravia. The second Austrian *corps d'armee* is stated as about to be moved to Cracow.

Although no decisive battle had taken place up to the last accounts, decided success seems everywhere to have attended the Turkish arms.

MOVEMENTS IN THE BALTIC.—The *Moniteur* of the 15th has the following, from Stockholm:—"Our situation is assuming here a more warlike aspect every day. Public opinion desires that we should attach ourselves to the Western Powers.

Accounts from St. Petersburg to May 7, published in Berlin newspaper, state that the Emperor Nicholas was far from enjoying good health; the Grand Duke Alexander, the heir to the throne, was living very much retired; while his brother was indefatigable in inspecting sailors, magazines, and visiting harbors and hospitals. A system of beacons had been arranged along the coast for giving notice of the approach of the English fleet.

On the 12th ult. the British Baltic fleet took possession of Boomersund on the island of Aland. There was a report that Revel had been bombarded, but it was not credited.

An American and two Russian ships had arrived at Cronstadt, and the navigation must have been completely open.

The houses in St. Petersburg, on the right bank of the Neva, have been demolished.

DEATH OF ANOTHER ST. LOUIS EDITOR.—The St. Louis *Intelligencer* brings news of the sudden decease of Mr. NOURSE, one of its editors, by cholera. We copy the notice of his death:

On Wednesday morning Mr. NOURSE came to the office about the usual hour, say at half past eight, and sat down and wrote an article in relation to Col. FREMONT'S late exploration of the Central Pacific Railroad route. It had been agreed the day before, that he should prepare an article giving Fremont due praise for his bold and successful enterprise. The article was written. Our readers may remember it. It was in yesterday's *Intelligencer*. It was just, vigorous, and manly, and it gave no signs that its author was sitting in the shadow of his own close impending death.—The last sentence of the article read thus:

"The difficulties of opening the vast regions west of us are melting away before the heroism of Fremont and his fellow pioneers, like the snows of their own mountain gorges, when summer, with garments of light and beauty, invades those icy hills of sublime solitude."

What a splendid conception was that! And as our noble friend has entered upon a "vast region," unexplored by any merely human foot that ever returned knowing the pathway, let us hope that he has found a "summer with garments of light and beauty" resting behind the "icy hills of sublime solitude"—the icy hills of Death!

Having completed his article on Fremont's expedition, Mr. Nourse sat awhile, conversing on different subjects, in his usual vein, and then rose and said he would go back to his room and lie down, as he had felt quite unwell during the morning. As he started, we observed him to be deadly pale. The day wore past, and the afternoon, but he did not return. And as the shades of evening closed in, a physician came from his side to say that if Mr. Nourse had friends, and had any arrangements to make for them or with them, there was no time to lose, for he was at the door of death. We hastened to his bedside, and found him too truly, *dying!* He murmured a few words—they were of his two young girls—his dear and distant children, long since motherless—and of his father. He told us how suddenly and severely the Destroyer had seized him—and prayed God to release him from his pains!

He lingered through the night and died yesterday morning—less than 24 hours after his attack.

BEER DRINKING MATCH.—Our village [illegible] somewhat surprised on last Monday morning by the appearance in our streets of two large [illegible] decorated handsomely with the green [illegible] of the season, and loaded with Germans [illegible] waukee and Watertown. They halted in front of the Exchange, when the brass band accompanying them played several interesting [illegible]. They then entered, sung, and "beered up," [illegible] through the principal streets to [illegible] Hall, which was also decorated for the occasion. We ascertained on inquiry that fifteen of the best beer drinkers of Watertown and a like number from Milwaukee, met according to agreement, to see which party could drink the most [illegible]. After repairing to the Hall they went to work apparently with good will. The music brought together a large crowd in front of the Hall. The drinking and singing was kept up until night, when they departed, each party doubtless thinking the other whipped.—*Waukesha Democrat.*

☞ For Editorial, &c., see Third Page.

MARRIED.

At Waukesha, on Tuesday morning the 6th inst., by Rev. J. Huntington, CALVERT C. WHITE to Miss ELIZABETH A. CHESTER.

MARINE.

MILWAUKEE, JUNE 7, 1854.

ARRIVED:

Stmr. Golden Gate, Sherwood, Chicago.
" Lady Elgin, Chamberlain, "
Prop. Granite State, Caldwell, Buffalo.
Schr. Republic, Cross, Buffalo, 41 car wheels, 956 bars R R Iron, M & M R R Co, 2500 sacks salt.
" Emily, Richardson, Manitowoc, 35 m lumber, 45 m. shingles.
" Emma, Leigh, Manistee, 115 m. lumber.
" Col. Glover, Edwards, Manitowoc, 70 m lumber.

CLEARED:

No clearances.

DISASTERS AMONG THE SAIL CRAFT.—Tuesday night was most disastrous to shipping in Lake Erie if we may judge by the vessels which have come back. Yesterday we reported the Dewitt, as having come back, on account of a collision. Today the brige Seymour has gone into the Dry dock having sprung a leak, and the brig Shakespeare has also come in with fore [illegible] way.—*Detroit Free Press.*

COMMERCIAL.

THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY SENTINEL, }
MILWAUKEE, June 8, 1854. }

RECEIVED BY RAILROAD, June 6th—3017 bus wheat, 267 do barley, 415 do corn, 377 do potatoes, 795 do do oats, 172 bbls flour, 7 do tallow, 2 do eggs, 35 bus rye, 1318 lbs rags.

The storm which raged all day yesterday effectually prevented out door work, and we heard of few sales. We continue our quotations.

Sales of 400 bbls flour, Fox Lake Mills extra at 7,57½, and 4900 bus mixed wheat, free on board, at 1,52½.

Also 200 bbls Emerald Mills at 7,37½.

Exports from New York for May.

The exports from New York, of flour, wheat, corn, beef, pork and lard, from 1st to 30th May, 1854 and 1853, were as follows:

	1854.	1853.
Flour, bbls	70,390	62,294
Wheat, bus	63,539	175,179
Corn	360,576	62,963
Beef, trs	4,610	560
Beef, bbls	2,606	2,151
Pork	11,018	4,511
Lard, kegs	42,729	11,110

THE SCARCITY OF WHEAT.—The Columbus (O.) *Journal* says the millers in that section are out in every direction, endeavoring to purchase wheat. They are paying for ordinary quality 1,65 per bushel. Messrs. Hughes & West at the Cottage Mills, nine miles from the city, paid last week for prime white wheat 1,87½ per bush. A farmer living in Licking county, having 2,000 bush on hand, refused to take less than 2,00 per bush. On Monday last, 8,75 cash was paid for 1,000 bbls flour.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LONDON AND NEW YORK,
CAPITAL, - - - $2,500,000.

CALIFORNIA and other Risks, (under instructions received this day,) taken on highly favorable terms.
je8 D. OGDEN, Agent, Milwaukee.

FERN LEAVES—SECOND SERIES. This volume is fully equal in point of interest and style to its famous predecessors. Received this day at the
je8 IRVING BOOK STORE, 150 East Water St.

MRS. MOWATT'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.
New lot of Lamplighters.
Ford's History, together with a full supply of the new things of the day. H. D. HULL,
je8 Irving Bookstore.

FIFTH arrival of the LAMPLIGHTER at
C. J. GILBERT & CO'S,
je8 No. 17 Wisconsin Street.

CRYSTALLIN, or the Heiress of Fall-Down Castle, by this day's Express at
je8 C. J. GILBERT & CO'S.

FOR MANITOWOC.
THE SCHOONER EMILY, will run between the above Port and Milwaukee for the season, and being a Fast Sailer and in Good Condition, all Freight entrusted to her for Shipment will be forwarded with despatch.
Apply at BELL & BUTTON'S Warehouse, or LEE & CAIN'S Lumber Office. BENEDICT PHELPS.
je8-d2t

COLD SPRING
Trotting Course!
THERE will be Purses offered at the Cold Spring Trotting Course, on the 14th and 15th of June.
1st day, a Trotting purse of $50, free for all Horses that never won a purse of more than $25—Mile Heats, best three in five—catch weights, go as they please.
Same day, a running purse of $25, one mile and repeat. Catch weights.
2d day, a Trotting Purse of $50, free for all horses—mile heats—best three in five—catch weights go as they please.
Same day a purse of $10 will be given for a foot race, one single dash of a mile.
Three entries to make a field and two to start.
Entrance ten per cent.
All Entries to be made at the Cold Spring House the night previous to catch race.
GEORGE G. COON, Proprietor.
Milwaukee, June 7th, '54.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE,
ON THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF EAST WATER and Michigan Streets, will attend to Banking Collections and doing other Banking Business. It has connected with it
A SAVINGS DEPARTMENT,
For receiving Deposits, on which Interest will be paid according to regulations of said Bank.
Sterling Bills, payable in any part of England, Scotland and Ireland, for sale at the usual rates.
J. S. COLT, Cashier.
Milwaukee, April 27, 1854. ap28-3mo

JOHN SEIBERT, M. D.,
Practitioner in Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, and Diseases of the Eye and Ear.
Dr. S. may be consulted in English, German and French.
Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M.
Office 185 East Water Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
ap22-6mo*

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Office, No. 9, Martin's Block,
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THIS COMPANY is now ready to receive applications for Marine and Fire Insurance.
We are prepared to take risks on all kinds of Merchandize, Specie, Bank-Notes, Bills of Exchange, Jewelry, &c in transit, by water or land, to or from Milwaukee, or elsewhere. All persons desirous of negotiating Marine or Fire risks are respectfully invited to apply at this office.
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All persons desirous of Negotiating FIRE or MARINE RISKS, are respectfully invited to apply at this Office.
je5-1yr WILLIAM A. WHALING, Agent.

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The Company is now fully organized and prepared to [illegible] Marine and Fire Insurance business.
[illegible] Company will take Risks on all kinds of Merchandise, Specie, Bank Notes, Bills of Exchange, Jewelry, Bullion, &c., in course of Transportation by Land or Water to and from Milwaukee or elsewhere. Also Fire Risks.
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VOLUME X.

MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

NEW SERIES.

Opinion of the Hon. A. D. Smith,

In the matter of the Petition of Sherman M. Booth for a writ of Habeas Corpus and to be discharged from Imprisonment.

[illegible] application was made to me by [illegible] petitioner, for a writ of Habeas [illegible] directed to Stephen V. R. Ableman [illegible] retained the petitioner of his lib[illegible] accompanying the petition, was a copy of the [illegible] virtue of which it was alleged the peti[illegible] held in custody. This writ purported to [illegible] commonly called a mittimus, issued by [illegible] Esq. [illegible] commissioner duly appoint[illegible] the United States for said [illegible] Wisconsin under and by virtue [illegible] charges and recited that [illegible] charged on oath with having, on [illegible] 1854, at the city of Milwau[illegible] said District, unlawfully aided, [illegible] named Joshua Glover, [illegible] in the State of Missouri, [illegible] being the property [illegible] and having escaped therefrom [illegible] to escape from the law[illegible] a deputy of the [illegible] for the District of Wis[illegible] upon having then and [illegible] the said Joshua [illegible] warrant issued by the Judge [illegible] said District, pursuant to [illegible] act of Congress in that case [illegible] approved September 18th, 1850," [illegible] recite an examination before [illegible] in holding the petitioner [illegible] required bail, his subse[illegible] render by his bail, the order of the [illegible] to recognizance again, his ne[illegible] issue, the holding of [illegible] with the following command: [illegible] the said Marshal, are hereby [illegible] convey and deliver into the [illegible] keeper of the said common jail, the [illegible] Sherman M. Booth and you the said [illegible] common jail, are hereby command[illegible] receive the said Sherman M. [illegible] in the said jail, and him [illegible] he shall be discharged by due [illegible]

[illegible] petition, the petitioner alleges [illegible] imprisonment to consist in the [illegible] the act of Congress referred to [illegible] unconstitutional and void; also [illegible] constitutional power or authori[illegible] with which said Booth is [illegible] he is detained; that the act [illegible] in violation of the provisions [illegible] except by common consent, [illegible] of 1787, for the govern[illegible] North-West of the Ohio River, [illegible] act is not in force in said [illegible] alleged in said warrant [illegible] on which the same was [illegible] appears by said warrant,) that [illegible] was the property of the said [illegible] whereas the said act of Con[illegible] complaint was made, punishes [illegible] escape of persons held to ser[illegible] the laws,' &c., and not the aiding [illegible] for which reason said warrant [illegible] substance and form."

[illegible] I could not be able to issue [illegible] the prayer of the petition. I [illegible] that, inasmuch as at least two op[illegible] presented to the petitioner, since [illegible] to apply to the Supreme Court in [illegible] that he would have done so, [illegible] avail himself of its instru[illegible] Court was in session at the time of [illegible] adjourned session was held, com[illegible] day of May, at either of which [illegible] have presented his applica[illegible] the opinion and judgment of the [illegible] and I am at a loss to conceive the mo[illegible] or his advisers to [illegible] But I have no right to [illegible] upon me for the dis[illegible] pertaining to my office. I cannot [illegible] but feel the immense responsi[illegible] done, and may be pardoned [illegible] I am deprived of the [illegible] much better able [illegible] intricate question in[illegible] Whether by design or [illegible] application has been made to me, [illegible] with all the anxiety and con[illegible] to decide and, I hope, with [illegible] both the occasion and the [illegible] imperatively de[illegible]

[illegible] pertaining to the subject [illegible] application, or connected with the par[illegible] in the slightest degree, to a [illegible] between the State and federal [illegible] The warrant, by virtue [illegible] was held, was not issued by a [illegible] but by a commissioner of the [illegible] United States. No exclusive or [illegible] can be claimed for an officer of [illegible] of the Justices of the highest ju[illegible] this State, which tribunal represents [illegible] sovereignty of the State, I could [illegible] to any citizen or person entitled to the pro[illegible] the State the proper process by which the [illegible] warrant issued by such authority could [illegible] I admit, that a Court commis[illegible] appointment at the will of the [illegible] only to such Court—in fact, irre[illegible] unimpeachable—has the right or the [illegible] the right or the power, to issue [illegible] a citizen of the State may be [illegible] may not be examined, and its valid[illegible] proper judicial authority of the [illegible] may go farther, and say, that as [illegible] right to call upon the State author[illegible] and as the judicial power is that on[illegible] can be made by the citizen, it [illegible] judicial officer, when applied to, to [illegible] imprisoned within the limits of [illegible] taken beyond its limits, except by [illegible] constitutional authority. It is not [illegible] body to divest the State judiciary [illegible] any body, but the people [illegible] the judicial officers of the State [illegible] of their duty in this behalf.

[illegible] necessary here to inquire what would be [illegible] of a warrant like the present one, [illegible] a judicial officer of the United [illegible] however, that I have never been [illegible] the liability to or dangers of, or ne[illegible] between the judicial and ministe[illegible] the States and the United States. [illegible] demarcation is not very dim, and a [illegible] the peculiar functions of each class [illegible] will render all apprehension on that score [illegible] supererogation. But the States will never [illegible] the assumption, that United States Court [illegible] have the power to hear and de[illegible] the rights and liberties of their citizens, [illegible] process to enforce their adjudications which [illegible] the examination or review of the State ju[illegible] They will cheerfully submit to the exercise [illegible] authority by the federal judiciary, [illegible] to that department by the federal [illegible] but they have a right to insist, and they [illegible] that the State judiciary shall be and [illegible] all else, and that the functions of [illegible] judiciary within the territory of the State [illegible] by the officers designated or provi[illegible] the constitution of the United States, and [illegible] subordinate and irresponsible [illegible] holding their office at the will of the [illegible] doing their duty and deying their [illegible] for which neither the one nor the other is [illegible]

[illegible] and title of power delegated to the fed[illegible] will be acquiesced in, but every jot [illegible] of power reserved to the States will be rig[illegible] and as rigidly sustained. [illegible] by exacting of the federal government [illegible] strictly to the prescribed limitation of its [illegible] by the assertion and exercise on the part [illegible] States of all the powers reserved to them, and [illegible] regard by both to their just and legitimate [illegible] that obedience can be rightfully exacted of [illegible] to the authority of either.

[illegible] the opinion that a commissioner of a [illegible] Court had no rightful authority to im[illegible] this State, or any other person en[illegible] the protection of its laws, by any process [illegible] the State authority from inquiring [illegible] proceedings of such commissioner, and on in[illegible] the writ, a copy of which was presented [illegible] I could not deny the writ of Habe[illegible]

[illegible] Marshal to whom the writ was directed, in [illegible] with the double allegiance which we all [illegible] to the United States, promptly [illegible] the body of the petitioner be[illegible] as the cause of his caption and [illegible] the mittimus hereinbefore men[illegible]

[illegible] demurred to the return of the mar[illegible] the whole question of the legality of [illegible] process, both in respect to its form [illegible] the validity of the law of Congress, [illegible] violation of which the petitioner was ar[illegible] fully presented.

[illegible] demands his discharge from im[illegible] grounds: [illegible] Because the law of Congress, approved the [illegible] September, 1850, in relation to the extradi[illegible] fugitives from service or labor, is unconstitu[illegible] and 2d, because the writ is defective.

[illegible] determination of this matter been placed [illegible] insufficiency of the writ alone, I should [illegible] but little difficulty in arriving at a conclu[illegible] I entertain no doubt, that the writ is [illegible] defective, that the discharge of the [illegible] for that cause alone, have been order[illegible] the petitioner has, through his counsel, ex[illegible] desire to waive all objections to the form [illegible] of the warrant, and to rest his case sole[illegible] questions to the constitutionality of the [illegible]

[illegible] Constitution of the United States is the funda[illegible] of the land. It emanated from the very [illegible] sovereignty as the same is recognized in this [illegible] the work of our fathers, but adopted [illegible] by all the people, and thus becomes [illegible] It is natural that the citizen should have a [illegible] regard for the fundamental law of his [illegible] than for a mere act of a legisla[illegible] the former is more directly the work of [illegible] He has, by his vote, mediate or im[illegible] established it as the great charter of his [illegible] by which all his agents or representatives [illegible] of the government, are required to [illegible] By the standard of the Consti[illegible] the right to judge of the acts of every [illegible] whose existence as such is provided for [illegible] the same standard he must regulate his [illegible] he may at all times appeal for the [illegible] rights secured by it, and for a meas[illegible] upon his own conduct.

[illegible] fully the right of every citizen to [illegible] enactment of the legislature, every decree [illegible] a court, and every proceeding of the [illegible] ministerial department, by the written [illegible] law of the land. This must be done in [illegible] legal manner, in conformity with the [illegible] by that same law, or in accordance [illegible] but no law is so sacred, no officer [illegible] power so vast, that the line and the rule [illegible] may not be applied to it. It is the source of all law, the limit to all authority, the primary rule of all conduct, private as well as official, and the citadel of personal security and liberty.

But, as was said before, while I recognize the right of every citizen to appeal to the Constitution in the proper manner, (not in any mode which the individual may prescribe for himself,) such appeal should be made in good faith, and not for the mere purpose of experimenting upon the opinions of the judicial officer to whom such application is made. Every citizen has the right to test every law by the Constitution of the State or National Government, according to the forms, and through the appropriate tribunals of the country. Every one has a right to resist an unconstitutional enactment of the Legislature; but he does so upon his peril, until the conformity or nonconformity of the act with the Constitution is judicially determined. It is unsafe for any person to resist an act of the State or National Legislature on the ground of its unconstitutionality, unless he is prepared to abide the consequences, in case his judgment should prove to be erroneous. Passive obedience cannot be exacted, nor can private judgment in this behalf become the rule of action.

But I do not admit the right of the citizen to complain to me of illegal imprisonment, and apply for a writ of Habeas Corpus for his discharge therefrom, and then waive or decline his discharge except upon such grounds only as he shall see fit to prescribe.—While I am willing faithfully to discharge my duty in every instance when called upon, and to extend the protection of the law to every person entitled to its protection, I do not admit the right of any one to devise a fictitious imprisonment, merely to experiment upon my opinions or research in regard to particular questions of law which may chance to be deemed of more or less interest to the community. The petitioner has complained that he is imprisoned without the authority of law, and asks my official interposition in his behalf. On the hearing, he sees fit to waive all objection to the form or substance of the warrant by which he is held, and to demand his discharge upon the invalidity of the law by virtue of which the warrant was issued, or not have it at all. I can neither permit nor accept such issue. If he really sought relief from his imprisonment by applying for this writ, he should be willing to enjoy such relief upon any ground which the law would sanction. If he did not really and in good faith desire release from imprisonment, but merely resorted to the writ of Habeas Corpus as a device by which to obtain an opinion as to the Constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Act, I feel bound to say that the occasion is not commensurate with the sacred character and beneficent functions of that writ.

I shall take this case, therefore, as the petition and the return to the writ present it for adjudication.

The act of Congress under and by virtue of which the petitioner is arrested, purports to have been enacted in conformity with, and under a power as is alleged, granted by the third clause of the second section of the fourth article of the federal constitution, which is in the following words:

"No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor is due."

Either fortunately or unfortunately, we are left for a construction of this portion of the federal compact, almost exclusively to the meaning to be derived from the words. There was very little debate upon the introduction or adoption of the clause, and but feeble aid is furnished from contemporaneous interpretation, for until a comparatively recent period, it has not become a subject of any very considerable discussion.

Without stopping here to inquire, whether the clause in question confers upon the general government any power of legislation in regard to the subject matter thereof, let us endeavor to arrive at its true interest and meaning, so far as it affects the rights or condition of the class of persons to whom it is supposed especially to refer.

Let it be taken for granted, that this clause was intended to refer exclusively to fugitive slaves; of which I think the history of its adoption into the Constitution leaves no doubt, the question at once arises how far, and in what particulars, does it affect the persons alluded to in it? 1st. It contemplates the fact that certain persons were, or might be, held to service or labor in one or more States under the laws thereof. 2d. That it was by the laws of such state or states alone, under which such persons could be held to service or labor. 3d. That the laws or regulations of the respective States under which such persons might be held to service or labor, or discharged therefrom, might be different. 4th. That such persons might escape from one State in which they were held to labor under the laws thereof, into another State in which such persons were held to labor under different laws, or in which they were by the laws of the State discharged from service or labor. 5th. That the service or labor here spoken of is of a kind which is exacted of such persons by law, and not of a kind stipulated for by contract, and hence is in restraint of, and derogatory to, human liberty. 6th. That such persons escaping from one State into another, should not be discharged by the laws of the State to which they may have fled, but that the condition of the fugitive should remain the same as it was in the State from which he had fled, in case the person to whom he owed the service should choose to claim him. 7th. That in the event of a claim by the person to whom the fugitive owed the service under the laws of the State from which he fled, being made, he should be delivered up, on establishing the fact that the labor or service of the fugitive was due to such claimant.

From this analysis of the clause of the federal Constitution above quoted, it will be seen, that the *status* of the fugitive is essentially different in this State from his *status* or condition in the State from whence he fled. In the latter he remained subject to all the disabilities of his class, though he may have escaped from the domicil or premises of his master. Here, he is entitled to the full and complete protection of our laws, as much so as any other human being, so long as he is unclaimed. He may sue and be sued, he may acquire and hold property, and to all intents and purposes a freeman, until a lawful claim is made for him. And this claim must be made by the person to whom his service or labor is due, under the laws of the State from which he escaped. No one else can interfere with him. If no claim is set up to his service or labor by the person to whom his service or labor is due, there is no power or authority, or person on earth, that can derive any advantage from his former condition, or assert it to his prejudice. *So long as the owner does not choose to assert his claim*, the cottage of the fugitive in Wisconsin, is as much his castle—his property, liberty, and person, are as much the subject of legal protection, as those of any other person. Our legal tribunals are as open to his complaint or appeal, as to that of any other man. He *may* never be claimed, and if not, he would remain forever free, and transmit freedom to his posterity born on our soil.

It is apparent, therefore, that the fugitive slave leaves his condition of slavery behind him, and takes with him into this State, only the dread contingency of the assertion of the claim of the person from whose service he has escaped, upon the establishment of which he may be reduced to his former condition.

The act of Congress of 1850, fully recognizes this view of the Constitution, and contemplates the recapture of the fugitive, as dependent entirely upon the claim of the master. The sixth section provides, that "the person or persons to whom such service or labor may be due, or his, her, or their agent or attorney duly authorized by power of attorney *in writing*, acknowledged and certified under the seal of some legal officer, or court of the State or Territory in which the same may be executed, may pursue and claim such fugitive person, &c." No one but the owner, or his agent or attorney, appointed by writing, may claim. No one may volunteer to render his neighbor a friendly service, by capturing in his behalf and returning to him his fugitive. It must be the master's own act, and its responsibilities be all his own.

This writ simply asserts, as the cause of the petitioner's arrest, that he aided, abetted and assisted a person named Joshua Glover, held to service or labor in the State of Missouri, under the laws thereof, and being the property of Benammi S. Garland, and having *escaped* therefrom into the State of Wisconsin; to escape from the lawful custody of Charles C. Cotton, a deputy of the Marshal of the U. S.; the said Charles C. Cotton having then and there arrested and taken into custody the said Joshua Glover, by virtue of a warrant issued by the Judge of the United States, for the said District pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress in that case made and provided, approved Sept. 18, 1850."

The material allegations herein contained are, that Glover was held to service or labor, in the State of Missouri, under the laws thereof, had escaped therefrom, and was the property of Garland. All this may be very true, and yet Garland may never have claimed Glover. Some one else may have caused the arrest, without the authority or wish of Garland. There is no allegation that he was claimed by any one whomsoever; much less that the claim of Garland was interposed, without which Glover was as free as Garland himself. It is true, the writ recites that Glover was in the *lawful* custody of the Marshal, by virtue of a warrant issued by the District Judge under the provisions of the act of 1850. But it is to be remarked that the mere recital that such custody was lawful, is not sufficient. The lawfulness must affirmatively appear, by facts set forth in the warrant. But admitting that Glover was in the lawful custody of the Marshal, it still does not appear that he was in such custody as a fugitive from labor. Though the warrant for his arrest was issued under the act of 1850, yet it by no means follows that he was arrested as a fugitive. The petitioner is arrested under that act, and Glover may have been charged with some violation of it, for which he was liable to arrest. The gist of the offence with which the petitioner is charged, as described by the act of 1850, is "the aiding, abetting or assisting the *person so owing labor or service*, to escape from such claimant, his agent or attorney, or other person or persons legally authorized, as aforesaid." There certainly is no such charge in the warrant of commitment returned here. There is no averment of a claim by Garland, even admitting that the allegation of property in Garland implies that service or labor was due to him. There is no allegation that Glover was in custody *as* a fugitive from labor, or that the petitioner aided in his escape from any claimant, his agent or attorney, nor any other person lawfully authorized to hold him as such fugitive.

I have been referred to two or three cases, going to show that strict technical exactness is not required in preliminary warrants. This is undoubtedly the true doctrine. Where the defendant was charged in the warrant with having committed the crime of *larceny*, it was held sufficient. (*Whard. Prac.* 592.) But in all these cases, the language used imported a crime—an act *malum in se*. In all cases where the offence is merely *malum prohibitum*, it must be set out in warrant substantially in conformity with the statute which creates it.

The offence here charged is peculiarly the creature of the statute. It is not resistance to the marshal in the execution of his duty; it is not the breaking open the jail; it is not a rescue as known to the common law, but it is intended to be the aiding of a fugitive slave to escape from the service to which he is held. It is a penal statute and must be construed strictly.—It is in restraint of freedom, and therefore every presumption arising under it must be in favor of liberty. It created a new offence, and adds new and severe penalties, and therefore all process and prosecution under it must be in substantial conformity with its requirements. I do not mean to say that a warrant for arrest or commitment for trial must contain all the particularity of an indictment, but to say what I understand the law to be, that it must contain the substance of the offence charged, as the same is described in the statute. No greater strictness is applied to this warrant than the law applies to all process of that class; though a much stricter rule might be justified; for this is a "wicked and a cruel" enactment, and those who feel compelled to execute it may well require of those who demand official service at their hands, that in taking their "pound of flesh" they shall not "shed one drop of Christian blood."

Since the close of the argument upon this case, there has been placed in my hands the act of Congress, approved Feb. 26, 1853, commonly called the fee bill. That act provides, among the various provisions in regard to the fees of officers, witnesses, &c., as follows: "When two or more charges are, or shall be made, or two or more indictments shall be found against a person, only one writ or warrant shall be necessary to arrest and commit him for trial, and it shall be sufficient to state in the writ the name or general character of the offence, or to refer to them in very general terms."

This provision does not change the law, it is only designed as a restraint upon the clerk or commissioner, preventing him from issuing a multiplicity of warrants, where one would answer, and to guard against unnecessary prolixity, merely for the purpose of swelling the fees of such officers, where he is paid by the folio. What had been the experience of Congress or heads of departments, which suggested this enactment, I do not know, but it certainly was never designed to create, nor does its language tend to establish a new rule of law, abrogating the law which requires the charge against the citizen to be plainly set forth in the warrant for his arrest. Here are not two offences charged, and if there were, the rule of law would be the same.

The warrant, a copy of which is returned by the Marshal, as the authority by which the prisoner is held, is clearly, substantially and radically insufficient, and the petitioner is therefore entitled to a discharge.

And here, perhaps, I might dismiss this case, and avail myself of the defect of the process to escape from the performance of any further duty in the premises; but it is further urged that the act of Congress of 1850 is unconstitutional and void. I would gladly escape from the responsibility of deciding upon a question so grave. It would be a much more easy and quiet course to stop here, if I could reconcile such a course with my sense of duty. But believing, as I do, that every State officer who is required to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States as well as of his own State was designedly placed by the federal constitution itself as a sentinel to guard the outposts as well as the citadel of the great principles and rights which it was intended to declare, secure and perpetuate, I cannot shrink from the discharge of the duty now devolved upon me. I know well its consequences, and appreciate fully the criticism to which I may be subjected. But I believe most sincerely and solemnly that the last hope of free, representative and responsible government rests upon the State sovereignties, and fidelity of State officers to their double allegiance, to the State and federal government; and so believing, I cannot hesitate in performing a clear, an indispensible duty.—Seeking and enjoying the quiet and calm so peculiar to the position in which I am placed, I desire to mingle no farther in the political discussions of the times than the clear suggestions of official obligation require. But he who takes a solemn oath to support the Constitution of the United States, as well as of the State of Wisconsin, is bound by a double tie to the nation and his State. Our system of government is two-fold, and so is our allegiance. Federal officers feel less of this because their oath binds them only to the Constitution of the United States; but State officers have the weight of both resting upon them. To the latter is peculiarly the duty assigned, or rather upon the latter, of necessity does the obligation rest, of ascertaining clearly, and of asserting firmly, the peculiar powers of both governments, as circumscribed by the fundamental law of each. To yield a cheerful acquiescence with, and support to, every power constitutionally exercised by the federal government, is the sworn duty of every State officer; but it is equally his duty to interpose a resistance, to the extent of their respective powers, to every assumption of power on the part of the general government, which is not expressly granted or necessarily implied in the federal constitution.

Nor can I yield to the doctrine early broached, but as early repudiated, that any one department of the government is constituted the final and exclusive judge of its own delegated powers. No such tribunal has been created by the fundamental law. The judicial department of the Federal government is the creature by compact of the several States, as sovereignties. That department can exercise no power not delegated to it. All power not delegated, and not prohibited to the States, the States have expressly reserved to themselves and the people. To admit that the federal judiciary is the sole and exclusive judge of its own powers, and the extent of the authority delegated, is virtually to admit that the same unlimited power may be exercised by every other department of the General Government, both legislative and executive, because each is independent and co-ordinate with the other. *Neither* has any power but such as the States have delegated, and all power not delegated remains with the States and the people thereof. In view of the vastly increasing power of the Federal Government, and the relatively diminishing importance of the State sovereignties respectively, the duty of the latter to watch closely and resist firmly every encroachment of the former, becomes every day more and more imperative, and the official oath of the functionaries of the States becomes more and more significant. As the power of the Federal Government depends solely upon what the States have granted, expressly or by implication, and as no common judge has been provided for, to determine when the one or the other shall be proved unfaithful to the compact, the solemn pledge of faith exacted from both has been deemed an effectual guaranty, and a frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles on which our Government is organized, a sufficient stimulus to every public officer and to the people at large, both to yield and exact a perfect conformity. But I solemnly believe that the last hope of free, representative and federative government rests with the States. Increase of influence and patronage on the part of the Federal Government naturally leads to consolidation, consolidation to despotism, and ultimate anarchy, dissolution, and all its attendant evils.

If the sovereignty of the States is destined to be swallowed up by the federal government, if consolidation is to supplant federation, and the general government to become the sole judge of its own powers, regardless of the solemn compact by which it was brought into existence, and the source of its own vitality, as an humble officer of one of the States, bound to regard the just rights and powers both of the Union and the States, I want my skirts to be clear, and that posterity may not lay the catastrophe to my charge. I am truly thankful for the same feeling of conscientious firmness on entering upon the discharge of the duty before me, as would be required in case of direct invasion, open rebellion, or palpable treason, against our common country.

Without the States there can be no Union; the abrogation of State sovereignty is not a dissolution of the Union, but an absorption of its elements. He is the true man, the faithful officer, who is ready to assert and guard every jot of power rightfully belonging to each, and to resist the slightest encroachment or assumption of power on the part of either.

The Constitution of the United States is a peculiar instrument, and it has brought into existence and operation a peculiar system of government. But little if any aid is furnished in its construction by analogy. It is not merely a grant of powers. It not only confers powers upon the federal government, but it guaranties rights to the States and to the citizens. It was not designed merely to provide a general government for all the States, but to provide security and protection for the States and people who are parties to the compact by which it is created. Not only did it confer certain powers upon the general government, but it imposed solemn duties upon the government thereby created, and upon the States who were its creators. More than this, it solemnly enjoined upon both the state and general government the exercise of certain powers and duties, and the abstaining by each, from the exercise of powers and functions exclusively pertaining to either.

It is an instrument of grants and covenants. Somewhat like an indenture of conveyance, it contains not only grants of powers, but covenants for the faithful observance of the stipulations therein contained. It creates three distinct departments of government, the executive, legislative and judicial, and grants to each, the powers which it was designed that they should respectively exercise; and those powers not granted or prohibited to the States, it especially reserved to the States and the people. In addition to this, the States, the sole parties to the instrument, by it, solemnly and mutually engaged that they would do certain things, and that certain things they would not do, and that certain things should not be done either by the government of the Union, or of the States. The language of the Constitution is so peculiar, that the distinction between power to be conferred upon the government about to be created, and covenants entered into between the parties, as States, is obvious at a glance. Congress may exercise all the legislative power *granted* in the Constitution, but no other, because all others are especially reserved to the States and to the people. In the same article which grants the legislative powers to Congress, and enumerates and defines them, is contained also a prohibitory covenant or compact by which the States have agreed not to do certain things, which, before, as sovereignties, they had an undoubted right to do. "No State shall grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make any thing but gold and silver coin a legal tender, pass any bills of attainder, ex post facto law, or any law impairing the obligation of contracts," &c.

Now suppose, in violation of this compact, any State should do any of the things herein prohibited. Is it pretended that Congress has the right to make such acts on the part of the officers of the State, penal? or by legislation, call such offending State to account? exclude it from the Union? expel its representatives from their seats? arrest its executive, its legislators and judges, and imprison them? The acts of such State would be simply void; and it would be the duty of all courts, both Federal and State, so to declare them. They would afford no protection to any person or officer acting under them, not because Congress has any legislative power to denounce or abrogate them, but because they are in violation of the fundamental law.

So also, in the same section are contained sundry prohibitions upon the United States, among which is the following: "The privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." Suppose, in a time of profound peace and quiet, the federal government should pass a law suspending the privileges of this writ, would the State governments have the power to call to account the federal officers who had violated the compact in this behalf? the legislators who passed, and the executive who approved it? Not at all. Such an act of Congress would simply be void, and it would be the duty of every State and Federal court to pronounce it, and it would afford no protection to any officer, State or Federal, for refusing to obey such writ. I mention these illustrations to show that a great portion of our Federal Constitution rests in compact, while still another rests in grant. Where powers are granted, they are to be exercised; where rights vest in compact, they have still the force of law; but the federal government has no power to legislate upon them; they are to be obeyed and enforced by the parties to the compact, the States themselves.

I come now to consider the fourth article of the federal Constitution. The first section provides that "Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State," &c. The first appearance of the various provisions of this article (except that in relation to fugitives from labor,) in the National Convention, was in the "plan of a federal Constitution," submitted by Charles Pinckney, of South Carolina, May 29, 1787. (2 *Mad. Pap.*) That plan contained no reference to fugitives from labor. Various plans were submitted and referred, propositions made, and adopted or rejected, when, on the 26th day of July, 1787, a committee of detail was appointed, consisting of seven members of which Mr. Rutledge, of South Carolina, was chairman, to report a Constitution conformable to the resolutions passed by the convention. 2 *Mad. Pap.* 1197.

On the 6th day of August, Mr. Rutledge, from the committee of detail, made a *report*. In that report, the several sections now contained in the fourth article (except the clause in relation to fugitives from labor, which had not yet been thought of,) followed each other, and the article in regard to records, as yet stopped with the mere assertion of the covenant, that full faith, &c., should be given to them; no power was given to Congress over the matter as yet.

The first suggestion that appears in regard to fugitives from labor, was made on the 28th day of August, 1787, when article 15, as reported by the committee of detail, was taken up. This article provided for the surrender of fugitives from justice.

Mr. Butler and Mr. Pinckney (of S. C.) moved to require fugitive slaves and servants to be delivered up like criminals.

Mr. Sherman saw no more propriety in the public seizing and surrendering a slave or servant than a horse.

Mr. Butler withdrew his proposition in order that some particular provision might be made apart from this article. *Mad. Pap.* 1447-8.

On the 29th August, the provision in regard to Public Acts and Records, came under consideration, when various propositions of amendment were made and were finally referred to a committee of which Mr. Rutledge was chairman. On the 1st of September, the article among other matters was reported back, and now, for the first time, was incorporated in it a power on the part of Congress to legislate upon the subject. Dr. Johnson, of Connecticut, objected to the grant of such power, because it would authorize the General Legislature to declare the effect of the legislative acts of one State in another State, and Mr. Randolph objected, that it might enable the government to usurp all State powers. After some amendments, the report was agreed to, and thus, in addition to the compact by which full faith and credit were covenanted to be given to the public acts, records, &c., of one State by every other State, Congress was granted the power to prescribe by general laws the manner of proving them and the effect thereof.

This history is important, as it not only justifies and requires a distinction to be taken between grants of power and articles of compact; but it clearly demonstrates, that the Convention all along discriminated between grants of power to the government, and articles of compact between the States, and was extremely jealous and cautious in making such grants, and only did so when it was deemed absolutely necessary.

Having now traced through this compact, and discovered the time and manner when it became coupled with a power, let us trace along its neighbor in regard to the reclaiming of fugitive slaves, and discover if we can the time and manner in which it shall be coupled with a grant of power to Congress, to secure its efficacy by legislation. We have seen that the first suggestion in regard to the subject was on the 28th day of August, when Mr. Pinckney and Mr. Butler moved to connect it with the surrender of fugitives from justice, but withdrew the proposition for the purpose of making a separate provision. On the 29th day of August, Mr. Butler offered such provision in these words:

"If any person bound to service or labor in any of the United States, shall escape into another State, he or she shall not be discharged from such service or labor in consequence of any regulations subsisting in the state to which they escape, but shall be delivered up to the person justly claiming their service or labor." "Which was agreed to *nem. con.*"

Here we have all the discussion upon the subject. Plan after plan for the organization of the Government was made and presented, resolution upon resolution offered and discussed, embracing the whole ground of Federal and State rights and powers without one word being mentioned of fugitive slaves; and when it did occur to the minds of some members, suggested, unquestionably, by the clause in regard to fugitives from justice, it is quietly agreed that the States would deliver up such fugitives from labor.—No power was asked for the Federal Government to seize them; no such power was dreamed of; the proposition that the States should respectively deliver them up, was acquiesced in without any dissent. Yet we are told *arguendo* by judicial authority that, without such a clause, the Union could not have been formed, and that this provision was one of the essential compromises between the South and the North.—In point of fact, it did not enter in the slightest degree into the compromises between the North and the South. I have had time and opportunity to examine the debates in the conventions for the adoption of the Constitution of only the States of North Carolina and South Carolina. In the former, the whole of article 4 was read, and though the grants of power, as contradistinguished from mere compact, were scrutinized closely, no objection was made to the absence of such grant, but the article was acquiesced in with only a few words of explanation from Mr Iredell, who stated that the "Northern delegates, owing to their particular scruples on the subject of Slavery, did not choose the word *slave* to be mentioned, but that was their meaning." In the South Carolina Convention, I have been unable to find a word of comment on the subject. In Virginia, it was discussed by Messrs. Madison and Randolph, who never claimed for it the character of a power delegated to the National Government. It is nowhere mentioned as entering into the compromises of the Constitution. How, then, can any one say, that without this provision the Union could not have been formed? And yet such assertion, contradicted by the truth of history, is made the pretext for the exercise of powers by the General Government, that could not stand for a single moment upon a similar basis, in respect to any other subject-matter.

We have seen how the power of legislation was granted to Congress in respect to public records, &c. We have seen that no such power is granted in respect to the surrender of fugitives from labor, and that it was not even asked for; and from the known temper and scruples of the National Convention, we may safely affirm, that had it been asked it would not have been granted, and had it been granted no union could have been formed upon such a basis.—The history of the times, fully justifies this conclusion. Can it be supposed for a moment, that had the framers of the Constitution imagined, that under this provision the federal government would assume to override the State authorities, appoint subordinate tribunals in every county in every State, invested with jurisdiction beyond the reach or inquiry of the State Judiciary, to multiply executive officers *ad infinitum*, wholly independent of, and irresponsible to the police regulations of the State, and that the whole army and navy of the Union could be sent into a State, without the request and against the remonstrance of the Legislature thereof; nay, even that under its operation the efficacy of the writ of Habeas Corpus could be destroyed, if the priviledges thereof were not wholly suspended; if the members of the Convention had dreamed that they were incorporating such a power into the Constitution, does any one believe, that it would have been adopted without opposition and without debate? And if these results had suggested themselves to the States on its adoption, would it have been passed by them, *Sub Silentio*, jealous as they were of State rights and State Sovereignty? The idea is preposterous. The Union would never have been formed upon such a basis.

The clause in regard to public records forms one section by itself, with its grant of power added upon full consideration. The 2d section of the same article contains three clauses, but all grouped and numbered together.

"The Citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several states."

"A person charged in any state with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime."

"No person held to service or labor in one state, under the law, thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such labor or service may be due."

Here is the whole of the Section, without one word of grant, or one word from which a grant may be inferred or implied. Congress has the same power to legislate in regard to fugitives from justice or labor. But it may be asked, how are the rights here stipulated and guaranteed to be enforced? I answer that *every* State officer, executive, legislative and judicial, who takes an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, is bound to provide for, and aid in their enforcement, according to the true intent and meaning of the Constitution. But what if one or more States should refuse to perform their duty, and its officers violate their oaths and repudiate the compact? This question is answered by asking another. What if Congress should declare a single violation of one of its laws treason, and that a conviction thereof should work corruption of blood and forfeiture of estate beyond the life of the person attainted, and the judicial department should pronounce it valid, and the executive attempt to enforce it? The simple answer is, that when the State and federal officers become so regardless of their oaths and obligations as either question implies, anarchy or revolution, or both, must supervene, for the government would be a wilful departure from the fundamental law of its organization, and the people would be absolved from their allegiance to it. I do not mean to say that every minor, or unintentional departure from the Constitution must work such disastrous results. On the part of the States and people there is a fixed attachment to the Constitution, and when its provisions are violated or its restraints overleaped, discussion ensues, and the government is brought back to the constitutional track; but I repudiate the degrading insinuation that State officers are less faithful to the constitution, than federal officers. On the contrary, from the very fact that upon them is devolved the duty and responsibility of guarding the rights and sovereignty of the States under the compact of the Union, they must necessarily be more watchful of the exercise or assumption of power, on the part of the States respectively and the general government than federal officers would naturally be.

It may be again repeated, and cannot be repeated too often, that upon the states rests the immense responsibility of preserving not only their own sovereignty, but the just constitutional powers of the general government. Let it also be remembered, that the states and their civil functionaries are as essential to the existence and operation of the government of the Union as are the peculiar officers of the latter. Each and all are parts of a united whole, and all are bound by the most solemn ties of fidelity to all and each.

What would be thought of the people of this country should Congress pass a law to carry into effect that clause of the 4th article in regard to citizenship? and declare pains and penalties against any state functionary who should fail to comply? What would be thought if Congress should declare it a penitentiary offence, for any executive of a state to refuse to surrender a fugitive from justice? What state would submit to see its chief magistrate dragged before the federal tribunals, on charge of infraction of such a law, or what federal court would assume to compel his obedience by mandamus? And yet the assumption of power to legislate [illegible] all upon the subject, is assuming supreme and unlimited power over the whole matter. There is no middle ground. A bare statement of the proposition assumed, is its most effectual refutation.

The law of 1793 was in fact but little, if any more than organizing the state authorities for the accomplishment of the constitutional duties devolved upon them. For that very reason it passed without scrutiny, and for a long time was obeyed without question. It was *practically* nothing more than the states themselves carrying out the constitutional compact. Not until it began to be required that the states should yield up all control over these subjects, and a prostration of their sovereignty was demanded, did attention become aroused. No importance therefore can justly be attached to the fact that this act was passed by an early Congress and was signed by the Father of his country, and was acquiesced in by the states and people. It is a remarkable fact that the most startling deviations from strict constitutional limits occurred in the very earliest years of the Republic. So it must always be. But time, discussion, and experience have heretofore proved adequate correctives.—So may they ever prove. Added to these, State sovereignty jeopardized, federal encroachment apprehended, and consolidation menacing, can hardly fail to accomplish the desired ends.

To my mind therefore, it is apparent that Congress has no constitutional power to legislate on this subject. It is equally apparent, that the several states can pass no laws, nor adopt any regulations, by which the fugitive may be discharged from service. All such laws and regulations must be declared void whenever they are brought to the test of judicial scrutiny, state or national. It is equally apparent, that it is the duty of the respective states to make laws and regulations, for the faithful observance of this compact. They have generally done so, and doubtless would have continued so to do, but for the decision of the United States Supreme Court, in the case of *Prigg vs. Common-wealth of Penn.* It is still their duty so to do.

Again, it is to my mind apparent, that the provision of the constitution in regard to fugitives from labor or service, contemplates a judicial determination of the lawfulness of the *claim* which may be made.

Mr. Butler of South Carolina, who reported the clause, for the first time, Aug. 29th 1787, framed its conclusion as follows; "but shall be delivered up to the person JUSTLY claiming their service or labor." How was the *justice* of the claim to be ascertained? Who were to determine it?—Fugitives were not to be discharged in consequence of any law or regulation of the States to which they may have fled. Not discharged by whom? The federal government? No, but by the states, in consequence, or by virtue of any law or regulation therein. "But shall be delivered up." By whom? Evidently by the same power which had covenanted not to discharge them. Shall be delivered up by the states, not seized by the federal government.

The clause as finally adopted reads, "but shall be delivered up on claim of the party *to whom such service or labor is DUE*." Here is a fact to be ascertained, before the fugitive can be legally delivered up, viz: that his service or labor is really due to the party who claims him. How is the fact to be ascertained? A claim is set up to the service of a *person*. He who makes the claim is denominated by the constitution a party. The claimant is one party, the person who resists the claim is another party. If he really owes the service according to the laws of the state from which he is alleged to have escaped, he must be delivered up. If the claim is unfounded he cannot be delivered up. The constitution itself has made up the issue and arranged the parties to it. Can any proposition be plainer than that here is suspended a legal right upon an issue of fact, which can only be determined by the constitutional judicial tribunals of the country? It bears no analogy to the extradition of fugitives from justice. In the latter case, no issue is presented by the constitution; judicial proceedings have already been commenced, and this is but a species of process to bring the defendant into court. No *claim* is to be determined. He is to be delivered up from the mere fact that he is charged to be removed to the state demanding him for trial. He is placed in the custody, and under the protection of the law, in the regular course of judicial proceedings. But in the former case there can be no delivery until the claim is tried and determined, and then the fugitive is delivered, not into the custody of the law, but into the possession and control of the party who has established his claim; not to be removed to another state or tribunal for trial, with the shield of the law over him, but to be reduced, without further process or trial, to absolute subjection, to be taken whithersoever the claimant may desire. In the one case, the proceedings are commenced and terminated where the claim is made; in the other the suit is commenced where the offence is committed, and the law sends out its process to bring the defendant to meet the issue. While that process is being served, through all its mutations, he is as much under the protection of the law as he who executes it, and in its eye, both are equal.

Here there is a fact, an issue, to be judicially determined, before a right can be enforced.—What authority shall determine it? Clearly the authority of the state whose duty it is to deliver up the fugitive when the fact is determined.—Until the issue which the constitution itself creates, is decided, the *person* is entitled to the protection of the laws of the state. When the issue is determined against the fugitive, then the constitutional compact rises above the laws and regulations of the State, and to the former the latter must yield.

To my mind this seems very clear and simple. The whole proceeding is clearly a judicial one, and I will not stop here to demonstrate what, from the preceding remarks, appears so obvious. The law of 1850, by providing for a trial of the constitutional issue, between the *parties* designated thereby, by officers not recognized by any constitution, State or national, is unconstitutional and void.

It has been already said, that until the claim of the owner be interposed, the fugitive in this state is, to all intents and purposes a free man.

The interposition of the claim, by legal process, is the commencement of a suit. "A suit is the prosecution of some claim, demand, or request." 6 *Wheat.* 407. The trial of such claim is the trial of a suit. Therefore the trial thereof must not only be had before a judicial Tribunal, but whether proceedings be commenced by the fugitive to resist the claim of the claimant, or by the claimant to enforce and establish it, it would seem that either party would be entitled to a jury. It is no answer to this position to say that neither the states nor the General Government have provided the means for such a mode of trial. The Constitutional right of the party remains the same. The late organization of our County Courts, failed to provide a trial by a Constitutional jury, yet the Supreme court held that the parties were nevertheless entitled to demand it. If provision is not made for such a trial, it is the duty of the proper authority to make it. Nor is it any answer to this position to say, that the proceeding to reclaim and repossess a fugitive from service, is not a "suit at common law." This question is already settled. It has been judicially determined that the term "common law" was used in the Constitution in contradistinction to suits in Admiralty or equity. Were it otherwise, Congress need only to change the common law form of procedure, to nullify the right of trial by jury in all cases.

See Story Com. 645, *et seq.*; 3 *P. t.* 446.

Mr. Justice Story says, "in a just sense, the amendment may well be construed to embrace all suits which are not of equity or admiralty jurisdiction, whatever may be the peculiar form which they may assume, to settle legal rights." We have already seen that the legal right to the claim must be settled before a fugitive from labor can be delivered up. We have already seen that a *suit* is held to be "the prosecution of some claim, demand or request." The conclusion seems to be irresistible therefore that the prosecution of the claim to a fugitive from labor, or resistance to such claim by legal proceedings on the part of the fugitive, is a *suit*, not in equity or admiralty, and hence at common law, within the purview of the Constitution. Of course, I do not pretend to say that such a proceeding is technically a suit at common law; nor is a proceeding by foreign attachment, and many other proceedings which are held to be embraced by the jury provision of the Constitution. Authorities might be multiplied on this subject, were it necessary.

Again it is said that the constitution evidently contemplates a summary mode of proceeding in the case of a fugitive from labor. Where is the evidence of it? Nothing of the kind is found in the history of the provision, nor in its pathway to the constitution. Nothing of the kind is apparent from the language used; for it distinctly imports a trial of the claim, and a determination of the fact that labor or service is due to the claimant before a delivery can be made. When the evidence of such an intention is furnished, there will be time enough to trample down all the forms of law, and set at naught every settled rule of construction. But, admit the fact. A provision may be made for obtaining a jury in a summary manner as is sometimes done for the trial of the right of property, seized by attachment. But I cannot pursue this subject no further.

Again, the constitution provides that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without *due process of law*. This last phrase has a distinct technical meaning, viz: regular judicial proceedings, according to the course of the common law, or by a regular suit, commenced and prosecuted according to the forms of law.—An essential requisite is due process to bring the party into court. It is in accordance with the first principles of natural law. Every person is entitled to his "day in court," to be legally notified of the proceedings taken against him, and duly summoned to defend. The passing of judgment upon any person without his "day in court," without due process or its equivalent, is contrary to the law of nature and of the civilized world, and, without the express guaranty of the constitution, it would be implied as a fundamental condition of all civil government.—But the 10th section of the act of 1850, expressly nullifies this provision of the Constitution [illegible] are unconstitutional. It provides that the claimant may go before any court of record, or judge in vacation, and without process, make proof of the escape, and the owing of service or labor; whereupon a record is made of the matters proved, and a general description of the person alleged to have escaped; a transcript of such record made out and attested by the clerk, with the seal of the court, being exhibited to the judge or commissioner, must be taken and held to be conclusive evidence of the fact of escape, and that service or labor is due to the party mentioned in the record, and *may* be held sufficient evidence of the identity of the person escaping.

Here is a palpable violation of the Constitution. Can that be said to be by due *process* of law, which is without process altogether? Here the *status* or condition of the person is instantly changed, in his absence, without process, without notice, without opportunity to meet or examine the witnesses against him, or rebut their testimony. A record is made, which is conclusive against him, "in any State or Territory in which he may be found." It is not a process to bring the person before the Court in which the record is made up, but it is to all intents and purposes, a judgement of the Court or Judge, which commits the person absolutely to the control and possession of the claimant, to be taken withersoever he pleases, to be dragged from a State where the legal presumption is in favor of his freedom, to any State or Territory where the legal presumption is against his freedom.

Is not this depriving a person of liberty without due process of law? Other Courts and other Judges, may pronounce this provision of the act of 1850 to be in conformity with that provision of the Constitution which declares that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law," but while I have a mind to reason and a conscience to dictate me, and an oath to support the Constitution of the United States resting upon my soul, I cannot so declare it, and for the price of worlds I will not.

Upon this branch of that act I am not aware that there has been any adjudication. Certainly there has been none that can be claimed as authority here. The same may be said in regard to the trial by Jury. There are other points equally fatal to this act when tested by the Constitution, but I have not time nor inclination now to discuss them.

I ought not to dismiss the consideration of this question, without particularly adverting to the case of *Prigg vs. The Commonwealth of Penn.*, 16 *Peter's Rep.* 540. The opinions in the other cases cited, are so conflicting, casual, or incidental, as to be of no force; and of the case of *Prigg vs. Penn.*, it may be justly remarked that the discrepancy of opinion among the members of the court, was so wide and fundamental, as greatly to impair the authority of that decision. It affirms the constitutionality of the act of 1793 upon contemporaneous exposition, in one respect, and expressly defies the same rule in another, for it pronounces the act constitutional in part, and unconstitutional in another part.—Whatever of authority may attach to it in consequence of the character and eminence of the men who passed it, and of him who signed it, is effectually counteracted by the decision of the court that in one part of it, at least, the constitution was violated. Contemporaneous construction confers the power of legislation and execution upon the States as well as Congress; for, long before Congress assumed to act upon the subject, the State Legislatures had passed laws in fidelity to the compact, in most of which some of the framers of the constitution had seats, and all of the slave States, and all or nearly all the *free States* continued to exercise the power up to a very recent period.

Contemporaneous history, contemporaneous exposition, early and long continued acquiescence, all go to show the interpretation given to this provision of the Constitution by the States and the people. The slave States passed acts to execute the compact. The free States did the same. The action of the several States, or many of them, shows conclusively that they interpreted the provision as a compact merely addressed to the good faith of the States. The slave States appealed to the free States for legislative action to carry into effect this provision of the federal constitution, and demanded of the latter the stern exercise of a power which it is now sought to wrest from them. In 1826, the State of Maryland appointed commissioners to attend upon the session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania and induce the latter to pass an act to facilitate the reclamation of fugitive slaves. Their mission was successful.—Pennsylvania yielded to the solicitations of Maryland's commissioners, and passed the act of 1826, which was afterwards declared void by the the Supreme Court of the United States in *Prigg vs. Pennsylvania*. In 1836 or 1837, similar commissioners were appointed by the State of Kentucky to the State of Ohio, whose mission resulted in the passage of a most stringent fugitive act by the Legislature of Ohio. So also, about the same time, in regard to Indiana, and I believe Illinois. Up to 1837, the States esteemed it their duty, and slave States demanded its performance, to provide by law, for the execution and faithful observance of this compact. All seemed to regard it as a compact and nothing else; binding it is true, and operative as law equally upon all, but still a compact, and a compact only.

Again, it is respectfully suggested, that the whole argument of Mr. Justice Story is based upon what is sometimes called the *petitio principii*. He assumes that the constitution makes it the duty of the federal government to enforce the right of the owner secured by the compact, and then infers that it must necessarily have the power, and then, if Congress has it the States cannot have it.

All admit that there is no express power in the Constitution to legislate upon this subject, but it is claimed to be necessarily implied, as incidental to the grant of judicial power. The reclamation of a fugitive is first decided to be a "case" arising under the Constitution of the United States, and hence within the judicial power. But this mode of implying powers can never be sustained. The judicial power is extended in several respects beyond the legislative power. The judicial power has jurisdiction in cases arising between the citizens of different states. A citizen of New York may sue a citizen of Wisconsin, upon a promissory note, bill of exchange, covenants in a deed, in partition of real estate, or even in ejectment for the possession or title to lands. If a power of legislation may therefore be grafted by implication upon a judicial power, Congress may assume the whole power of legislation over these subjects in the respective states, and necessarily exclude state legislation, and accomplish, at a blow, the complete prostration and overthrow of the state sovereignty. Other illustrations might be given to illustrate the danger of engrafting a legislative power upon a judicial, by implication. This was tried at an early day, and by the same course of reasoning, common law jurisdiction was claimed for the courts of the United States, and power of legislation over all common law subjects, claimed by implication to Congress. The Alien and Sedition laws were chiefly defended on these grounds.

On the contrary Chief Justice Taney, in his dissenting opinion, though he admits the right of Congress to legislate, but does not argue it, thinks the compact peculiarly enjoins the duty upon the States.

Again, this case explicitly decides the claim of the owner to a fugitive slave to be a "case" within the meaning of the Constitution; hence it is a suit, not in admiralty, or equity, and hence at common law within the *meaning* of the Constitution. It also decides the *determination* of the claim to be a *judicial* proceeding, and bases the power of the federal government in the premises, upon the grant of judicial power, and the power of legislation is assumed to be incidental to that. All these points, which are held to be *res adjudicata*, strike at the very vitality of the act of 1850, which attempts to confer such judicial power upon commissioners. Time will not permit a further review of this case. In my judgment the opinion of the Chief Justice completely overthrows that of the Court, and so far as he attempts to argue his points, beyond doubt or controversy establishes the doctrine here contended for.

In view of the dissentient opinions of the members of the Supreme Bench, in view of the discrepancy of opinion which has characterized all other decisions wherein the question has been raised and argued; in view of the fugitive character of the power here claimed by Congress, leaping from article to article, from section to section, and from clause to clause, hovering now over a grant, then over a compact, fluttering now around an implication, then around an incident, to find whereon it may rest its foot; in view of the alarm which has seized upon many of the states in consequence of the enormous power which it has called upon Congress to assume in its behalf, and, the deep wounds which it seeks to inflict upon the rights and sovereignty of the states and upon the great principles of human freedom, in view of all this, are we not justified in asking of the Supreme Court of the United States to review their decision as the majority pronounced it in the case of Prigg *vs.* Commonwealth of Penn.

If after all, the principles of that decision shall be re-affirmed, there still remain the great questions of trial by jury, the unauthorized delegation of judicial power, the *ex parte* proceedings, without process, which change the *status* of the person whose liberty is attacked, and some others, untouched and undetermined.

We thus find ourselves without any authoritative judicial guide in relation to the act of 1850. The fundamental questions here raised, have, some of them, been controverted for some years, and those which it was the design to settle in the case just quoted, remain yet as fruitful subjects of bitter discussion, and discordant action; for it may be truthfully affirmed, that that decision has never been deemed satisfactory, but has often been called in question on both sides of the controversy. Other questions here presented have not been settled judicially, but as yet, every court and judge is found to consider and determine for itself, according to its best judgment.

What then is to be done? Let the free States return to their duty if they have departed from it, and be faithful to the compact in the true spirit [illegible] adopted. [illegible] it in which it was [illegible] the slave states be content with such an execution of the compact as the framers of it contemplated. Let the federal government return to the exercise of the just powers conferred by the constitution, and few, very few, will be found to disturb the tranquility of the nation or to oppose by word or deed the due execution of the laws! But until this is done, I solemnly believe, that there will be no peace for the States or the Nation, but that agitation, acrimony and hostility will mark our progress, even if we escape a more dread calamity, which I will not even mention.

However this may be, well knowing the cost, I feel a grateful consciousness of having discharged my duty, and full duty; of having been true to the sovereign rights of my State which has honored me with its confidence, and to the Constitution of my country, which has blessed me with its protection; and though I may stand alone, I hope I may stand approved of my God as I know I do of my conscience.

Further News by the Asia.

We find in our New York exchanges various additional items of interest by the the steamer *Asia*. We condense and copy some of them:

The Danube and Black Sea.

Twenty-two Russian merchant ships have been captured since the bombardment of Odessa.

The Turkish fleet had entered the Black Sea; Ferik Ahmet Pasha is in chief command, and Hassan Pasha (Egyptian) second. The fleet had on board 5,000 men, 50,000 stand of arms, 200 cannons, also money and stores for disembarkation at Abasia. Mushever Pasha (Capt. Slade) is on board as Vice Admiral. Sefer Pasha, the celebrated Circassian chief, accompanied by forty foreign officers, among them Major de Giorgis of the Sardinian Rifles, accompanied the expedition. The fleet numbered 24 sail, carrying 1030, and was to bombard Redout Kaleh, Souchum Kaleh, and Anapa, also to disembark a land force under Sefer Pasha to effect a junction with the Circassians.

A Constantinople letter says:—"It is believed to be the intention of the commander-in-chief of the Anglo-French expedition to the East to carry the war into the heart of Russia, and to raise an insurrection in the Crimea and Circassia, as soon as Soukem Kaleh, on the coast of Asia Minor, shall have been bombarded by the fleets, and to land a body of 20,000 troops near Sebastopol, which would at the same time be bombarded by sea."

The outer works of Sebastopol had been cannonaded by the French and English fleets, with guns of the long range, a view to destroy the advanced works of the place, previous to a general attack. The Russians retired from the exposed forts.

The forts of Novorossi and Gelendjik, on the Circassian coast, had been evacuated by the Russians. Souchum Kale was almost deserted. An English officer had been sent on a special mission to Schamyl; and among the arms sent to the gallant mountaineer by the Turkish expedition (as above stated) is a plentiful supply of repeating rifles.

Three vessels were cruising along the coasts of Circassia, waiting for the Ottoman fleet, which was to bring 5,000 men for disembarcation in Abasia.

THREATENING ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA AGAINST AUSTRIA.—Advices from Cracow state positively that a corps of 30,000 Russians, with artillery and provisions, is on its march towards the Austrian Gallician frontier, so that [illegible] Warsaw and Kielce are much encumbered. On the Austrian side there are stated to be 100,000 men already concentrated in Galicia, together with 150,000 men in South Hungary, part of whom are directed on Transylvania.

The Augsburgh *Gazette* says that the last demonstration of Russia on the eastern frontier of Transylvania and the Bukovina was occasioned by the intimation conveyed to St. Petersburgh by Austria, that an advance towards the passages of the Balkan, or a passage of the Danube from Lesser Wallachia, would be regarded by Austria as a *casus belli*. Russia's mode of answering this was to order a corps of 70,000 men to be stationed between Sereth and the Pruth. Austria's rejoinder was to place three corps of 30,000 men each in Transylvania, Gallicia and Moravia. The second Austrian *corps d'armee* is stated as about to be moved to Cracow.

Although no decisive battle had taken place up to the last accounts, decided success seems everywhere to have attended the Turkish arms.

MOVEMENTS IN THE BALTIC.—The *Moniteur* of the 15th has the following from Stockholm:—"Our situation is assuming here a more warlike aspect every day. Public opinion desires that we should attach ourselves to the Western Powers.

Accounts from St. Petersburg to May 7, published in Berlin newspaper, state that the Emperor Nicholas was far from enjoying good health; the Grand Duke Alexander, the heir to the throne, was living very much retired; while his brother was indefatigable in inspecting sailors, magazines, and visiting harbors and hospitals. A system of beacons had been arranged along the coast for giving notice of the approach of the English fleet.

On the 12th ult. the British Baltic fleet took possession of Boomersand on the Island of Aland. There was a report that Revel had been bombarded, but it was not credited.

An American and two Russian ships had arrived at Cronstadt, and the navigation must have been completely open.

The houses in St. Petersburg, on the right bank of the Neva, have been demolished.

DEATH OF ANOTHER ST. LOUIS EDITOR.—The St. Louis *Intelligencer* brings news of the sudden decease of Mr. NOURSE, one of its editors, by cholera. We copy the notice of his death:

On Wednesday morning Mr. NOURSE came to the office about the usual hour, say at half past eight, and sat down and wrote an article in relation to Col. FREMONT'S late exploration of the Central Pacific Railroad route. It had been agreed the day before, that he should prepare an article giving Fremont due praise for his bold and successful enterprise. The article was written. Our readers may remember it. It was in yesterday's *Intelligencer*. It was just, vigorous, and manly, and it gave no signs that its author was sitting in the shadow of his own close impending death.—The last sentence of the article read thus:

"The difficulties of opening the vast regions west of us are melting away before the heroism of Fremont and his fellow pioneers, like the snows of their own mountain gorges, when summer, with garments of light and beauty, invades those icy hills of sublime solitude."

What a splendid conception was that! And as our noble friend has entered upon a "vast region," unexplored by any merely human foot that ever returned knowing the pathway, let us hope that he has found a "summer with garments of light and beauty" resting behind the "icy hills of sublime solitude"—the icy hills of Death!

Having completed his article on Fremont's expedition, Mr. Nourse sat awhile, conversing on different subjects, in his usual vein, and then rose and said he would go back to his room and lie down, as he had felt quite unwell during the morning. As he started, we observed him to be deadly pale. The day wore past, and the afternoon, but he did not return. And as the shades of evening closed in, a physician came from his side to say that if Mr. Nourse had friends, and had any arrangements to make for them or with them, there was no time to lose, for he was at the door of death. We hastened to his bedside, and found him too truly, *dying!* He murmured a few words—they were of his two young girls—his dear and distant children, long since motherless—and of his father. He told us how suddenly and severely the Destroyer had seized him—and prayed God to release him from his pains!

He lingered through the night and died yesterday morning—less than 24 hours after his attack.

BEER DRINKING MATCH.—Our village was somewhat surprised on last Monday morning by the appearance in our streets of two large wagons, decorated handsomely with the green things of the season, and loaded with Germans from Milwaukee and Watertown. They halted in front of the Exchange, when the brass band accompanying them played several interesting tunes. They then entered, sung, and "cheered up," and marched through the principal streets to Hiesleiter's Hall, which was also decorated for the occasion. We ascertained on inquiry that fifteen of the best beer drinkers of Watertown, and a like number from Milwaukee, met according to agreement, to see which party could drink the most beer. After repairing to the Hall they went to work apparently with good will. The music brought together a large crowd in front of the Hall. The drinking and singing was kept up until night, when they departed, each party doubtless thinking the other whipped.—*Waukesha Democrat.*

☞ For Editorial, &c., see Third Page.

MARRIED.

At Waukesha, on Tuesday morning the 6th inst., by Rev. J. Huntington, CALVERT C. WHITE to Miss ELIZABETH A. CHESTER.

MARINE.

MILWAUKEE, JUNE 7, 1854.

ARRIVED:

Stmr. Golden Gate, Sherwood, Chicago.
" Lady Elgin, Chamberlain, "
Prop. Granite State, Caldwell, Buffalo.
Schr. Republic, Cross, Buffalo, 41 car wheels, 950 bars R R Iron, M & M R R Co. 2500 sacks salt.
" Emily, Richardson, Manitowoc, 35 m lumber, 40 m shingles.
" Emma, Leigh, Manistee, 115 m lumber.
" Col. Glover, Edwards, Manitowoc, 70 m lumber.

CLEARED:

No clearances.

DISASTERS AMONG THE SAIL CRAFT.—Tuesday night was most disastrous to shipping in Lake Erie if we may judge by the vessels which have come back. Yesterday we reported the Dewitt, as having come back, on account of a collision. To-day the brig Seymour has gone into the Dry dock having sprung a leak, and the brig Shakespeare has also come in with fore rigging [illegible] way.—*Detroit Free Press.*

COMMERCIAL.

THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY SENTINEL,
Milwaukee, June 8, 1854.

RECEIVED BY RAILROAD, June 6th—3017 bus wheat, 267 do barley, 415 do corn, 377 do potatoes, 795 do do oats, 179 bbls flour, 7 do tallow, 2 do eggs, 35 bus rye, 1318 lbs rags.

The storm which raged all day yesterday effectually prevented out door work, and we heard of few sales. We continue our quotations.

Sales of 400 bbls flour, Fox Lake Mills extra at 7,37½, and 4700 bus mixed wheat, free on board, at 1 52½.

Also 200 bbls Emerald Mills at 7,37½.

Exports from New York for May.

The exports from New York, of flour, wheat, corn, beef, pork and lard, from 1st to 30th May, 1854 and 1853, were as follows:

	1854.	1853.
Flour, bbls	[illegible]	63,294
Wheat, bus	63,539	175,179
Corn	560,575	62,963
Beef, tcs	4,640	556
Beef, bbls	[illegible]	4,131
Pork	11,615	1,611
Lard, kegs	42,722	11,110

THE SCARCITY OF WHEAT. The Columbus (O.) *Journal* says the millers in that section are out in every direction, endeavoring to purchase wheat. They are paying for ordinary quality 1,65 per bushel. Messrs. Hughes & West at the Cottage Mills, nine miles from the city, paid last week for prime white wheat 1 87½ per bush. A farmer living in Licking county, having 2,000 bush on hand, refused to take less than 2,00 per bush. On Monday last, 8,75 cash was paid for 1 000 bbls flour.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LONDON AND NEW YORK.
CAPITAL, - - - $2,500,000.
CALIFORNIA and other Risks, (under instructions received this day,) taken on highly favorable terms.
je8 D. OGDEN, Agent, Milwaukee.

FERN LEAVES—SECOND SERIES. This volume is fully equal in point of interest and style to its famous predecessors. Received this day at the
je8 IRVING BOOK STORE, 150 East Water St.

MRS. MOWATT'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.
New lot of Lamplighters.
Ford's History, together with a full supply of the new things of the day. D. D. HULL,
je8 Irving Bookstore.

FIFTH arrival of the [illegible] at
C. J. GILBERT & CO'S,
je8 No. 17 Wisconsin Street.

CRYSTALLIN[illegible], or the Heiress of Fall-Down Castle, by this day's Express at
je8 C. J. GILBERT & CO'S.

FOR MANITOWOC.
THE SCHOONER EMILY, will run between the above Port and Milwaukee for the season, and being a Fast Sailer and in Good Condition, all Freight entrusted to her for Shipment will be forwarded with despatch.
Apply at BELL & BUTTON'S Warehouse, or LEE & CAIN'S Lumber Office. BENEDICT PHELPS.
je[illegible]

COLD SPRING
Trotting Course!
THERE will be Purses offered at the Cold Spring Trotting Course, on the 14th and 15th of June.
1st day, a Trotting purse of $25, free for all Horses that never won a purse of more than $25—Mile Heats, best three in five—catch weights, go as they please.
Same day, a running purse of $25, one mile and repeat. Catch weights.
2d day, a Trotting Purse of $50, free for all horses—mile heats—best three in five—catch weights go as they please.
Same day a purse of $10 will be given for a foot race, one single dash of a mile.
Three entries to make a field and two to start.
Entrance ten per cent.
All Entries to be made at the Cold Spring House the night previous to each race.
GEORGE G. COON, Proprietor.
Milwaukee, June 7th, '54.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE,
ON THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF EAST WATER and Michigan Streets, will attend to making Collections and doing other Banking Business. It has connected with it
A SAVINGS DEPARTMENT,
For receiving Deposits, on which Interest will be paid according to regulations of said Bank.
Sterling Bills, payable in any part of England, Scotland and Ireland, for sale at the usual rates.
J. S. COLT, Cashier.
Milwaukee, April 27, 1854. ap22-3mo

JOHN SEIBERT, M. D.,
Practitioner in Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, and Diseases of the Eye and Ear.
Dr. S. may be consulted in English, German and French.
Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M.
Office 185 East Water Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
ap22-6mo*

COMMERCIAL INSURANCE CO.
Office, No. 9, Martin's Block,
MILWAUKEE.
CAPITAL $500,000, ($100,000 PAID IN,
THIS COMPANY is now ready to receive applications for Marine and Fire Insurance.
We are prepared to take risks on all kinds of Merchandize, Specie, Bank-Notes, Bills of Exchange, Jewelry, &c in transit, by water or land, to or from Milwaukee, or elsewhere. All persons desirous of negotiating Marine or Fire risks are respectfully invited to apply at this office.
DIRECTORS:
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Office No. 5 Martin's Block,
MILWAUKEE.
Home Ins. Co. No. 10 Wall St., N. Y.
CASH CAPITAL $500,000.
C. J. MARTIN, Sec'y. S. L. LOOMIS, Pres.
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Howard Ins. Co., No. 66 Wall St., N. Y.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000.
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N. Western Ins. Co., of Oswego, N. Y.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000.
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All persons desirous of Negotiating FIRE or MARINE RISKS, are respectfully invited to apply at this office.
je5-1yr WILLIAM A. WHALING, Agent.

UNITED STATES INSURANCE CO.
Office No. 2 Martin's Block,
MILWAUKEE, - - WISCONSIN.
CAPITAL $800,000. $100,000 PAID IN.
This Company is now fully organized and prepared to transact a General Marine and Fire Insurance business.
This company will take Risks on all kinds of Merchandise, Specie, Bank Notes, Bills of Exchange, Jewelry, Bullion, &c., in course of Transportation by Land or Water to and from Milwaukee or elsewhere. Also Fire Risks.
The Patronage of those desiring to effect either Marine or Fire Insurance is respectfully solicited.
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VOLUME X.

MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

NEW SERIES.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

Rufus King, Wm. H. Watson & John S. Fillmore
PROPRIETORS
UNDER THE NAME AND FIRM OF
RUFUS KING & CO.

Thursday Morning, June 8.

DAILY, - - - - -	$6 per annum.
TRI-WEEKLY, - - - -	3 " "
WEEKLY, - - - - -	1 " "

☞ Extra copies of the *Sentinel*, containing Judge Smith's Opinion, may be had at the counter of this office.

The Glover Rescue Case—Recapitulation—Arrest—Surrender of defendant by his bail—Habeas Corpus from State Court—Discharge of defendant.

On Saturday morning, March 11th, our community was thrown into a state of considerable excitement by the receipt of news from Racine to the effect that a colored man had been, with accompanying circumstances of great brutality, seized the night previous near Racine, by U. S. Deputy Marshal Cotton, of this city, aided by a person from St. Louis claiming the man as a fugitive slave—that the colored man had been brought to this city. It was soon ascertained that the report was true and that the negro, bleeding from his wounds, was lodged in the jail of this county, near the Court House. The streets were thronged during the morning with people learning and discussing the circumstances of the case.

A writ of Habeas Corpus was got out before Judge Jenkins, and a civil warrant before Albert Smith, Esq., Justice of the Peace, for the damages sustained by the unfortunate man. A telegraph was sent to Racine for a warrant for the arrest of the persons engaged in assaulting and beating him at his shanty.

The rumor having got abroad that there would be an attempt to evade the writ of Habeas Corpus, thousands of people commenced gathering about the jail. At 2 P. M. the Court House bell was rung and the crowd grew *greater* from time to time, till thousands were present. A public meeting was organized, and resolutions passed demanding obedience to the writ, pledging the meeting to the securing of a fair trial to the prisoner, and appointing a committee of vigilance to see that the negro was not clandestinely taken away.

The writ was served upon Sheriff Page.—What follows we take from our paper of the ensuing Monday morning:

He (the Sheriff) immediately made return that the negro was not in his custody, or under his control, but was in custody of the U. S. Marshal and his deputies, under a warrant from Judge Miller, of the U. S. Court. Another writ was got out by the negro's counsel, C. K. Watkins, Esq., and put in the Sheriff's hands to be served upon the Marshal, and was so served. This was at about 5 P. M. Within a short time, the steamer arrived, bringing about 100 men from Racine, who marched in procession to the jail, where the negro still was, in charge of two deputies of the U. S. Marshal. This accession to the numbers of the crowd added fuel to the flame, and after a short time a demand was made for the man; a refusal [illegible] *an attack was made upon the door with pieces of timber—it was broken in, the inner door was also broken through and the negro taken from his cell, brought out and placed in a wagon, which was driven at great speed down to the Walker's Point bridge where he was placed in another carriage and went south, on the way to Racine.* The [illegible] was [illegible] out, but had not gathered [illegible].

The Sheriff of Racine County was with those who came by the boat, and had warrants for the arrest of Cotton, Garland, and others, for assault and battery. Mr. G. was arrested and taken to [illegible]'s office, who acted as his counsel.—A writ of *habeas corpus* at once issued from Judge Miller's Court, and he was taken to that office.

Mr. Cotton was not taken into custody, but appeared on Monday morning before Judge Miller, and was discharged.

On Wednesday, March 15th, S. M. Booth, editor of the *Free Democrat*, in this city, was arrested on a warrant from Winfield Smith Esq., U. S. Commissioner, on a charge of aiding in the rescue of Glover. He appeared, and the hearing was postponed to Tuesday, 22d. On that day, the examination was commenced before the Commissioner, and was continued through Wednesday [illegible] by the defendant, Mr. Booth, who was held to bail in the sum of $2000, to appear at the next term of the U. S. Court. He gave the bail, and was discharged. Within a short time, several others were arrested, and held to bail in the same manner.

Thus it remained until Friday, May 26th, when Mr. Booth's bail surrendered him to the custody of the Marshal. A writ of *Habeas Corpus* was immediately sued out before Hon. A. D. Smith, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, and U. S. Marshal Ableman made return thereto by producing the defendant S. M. Booth. His counsel, Messrs. Paine and Watkins, moved for his discharge.—The hearing was postponed till Monday 29th, when the parties appeared, District Attorney Sharpstein representing the Government.

The following are the principle points raised by defendants counsel, Messrs. Paine & Watkins:

1st. Congress has no constitutional power to legislate for the reception of fugitives from labor, at all, but the clause in the constitution, relating to that subject, is a mere article of compact between the States, depending for its observance entirely on their integrity and good faith.

2d. Admitting that Congress has the power to legislate, still the law is unconstitutional, because it provides that any person claimed as a fugitive, may be reduced to a state of slavery without a trial by jury.

3d. It is unconstitutional because it vests the judicial power of the United States in Court Commissioners, who are dependent officers, removable at the pleasure of the Court, and not receiving a fixed compensation, contrary to the provision of the constitution, that "The Judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish.—The Judges both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuation in office."—Sec. 1, Art. 3, Con. U. S.

Mr. Sharpstein replied by citing a number of authorities, sustaining the constitutionality of the law. The arguments were submitted to the court on Wednesday 31st, and Judge Smith yesterday morning gave the decision which appears in our columns to-day, discharging the defendant from the custody of the Marshal.

The following is a brief synopsis of the decision, which we trust will prevent no one from [illegible] it in detail. It is certainly a very able one [illegible] reason and justice, and, we believe, [illegible] Smith, we are confident, will be the [illegible] expected in relation to it by all who do [illegible] necessary, without examination, to [illegible] act of the Federal Government for the [illegible] of Slavery. We commend it to the [illegible] perusal of our readers.

[illegible] the form of the *mittimus* from the Commissioner, by which the defendant was held in custody, giving the fact of his surrender by his bail. In the application for a writ of habeas corpus, the petitioner alleges that he is illegally held, because, 1st, the Act of 1850 is void; 2d, Congress has no authority to punish the act for which he is charged; 3d, the Act of 1850 is in violation of the ordinance of 1787, in Wisconsin; [illegible] that the warrant is defective in describing him as "property," instead of a "person held to service or labor."

The Judge thinks the petitioner to blame in [illegible] presented his petition before the [illegible] Supreme Court, which he [illegible] of doing. As the petition was [illegible] him, however, by a citizen of the state, he had no alternative but to grant a hearing.

He holds that no U. S. Commissioner has a right to imprison a citizen of the state by any process which bars the State authorities from inquiring into his proceedings. That every citizen has a right to try every enactment of the legislative power by the fundamental law of the land, and to resist unconstitutional enactments, though he does the latter at his peril.

After examining at length the law of the U. S. and the writ, his Honor concludes that the latter is clearly defective, and for that reason alone the petitioner is entitled to his discharge.

He then proceeds to an examination of the question of the constitutionality of the Act of 1850, discussing the origin and history of legislation on the subject of persons held to labor or service. He holds that this article was merely a compact by the contracting parties to the Constitution, by which the free states were to be bound to provide legislation, under due course of law, and after examination of facts, for the return of such persons, but that no power was conferred upon Congress to legislate upon the matter, and that it is the duty of the States to provide such legislation. That the fact that Congress has no power to punish State officers for refusing to provide such legislation, is a proof that the matter remains in form of a compact. That it is clear that Congress cannot constitutionally act upon this subject; while it is also clear that the States cannot pass laws discharging fugitives from service. All such laws must be void.

That the Constitution contemplates an examination into the *claim* of the claimant of the fugitive, to be made where he is, by presumption free, while the Act of 1850 makes the decision or warrant of a Judge or Commissioner a judgment in fact, without trial or examination. That, in order to ascertain to whom "such service or labor is *due*", examination and enquiry must be made. If service or labor *is due*, the fugitive must be given up; but the *fact* must be ascertained. There is an issue of fact to be tried.

The suit to try this fact, is not a suit in equity or admiralty, and must be at common law; hence a trial by jury is demanded properly.

The Act of 1850 is unconstitutional in that it violates the principles which forbids that persons shall be deprived of liberty without "due process of law." The summary proceedings under this act of 1850 clearly violate this provision. Upon this point, His Honor is justly emphatic.

He refers at length to the varying sentiments of the Court in the case of Prigg *vs.* Pennsylvania, and thinks that, in view of the doubts thrown around that case by the U. S. Judges themselves, they ought to review their decision. He concludes by suggesting that the strict performance of their duties by the States and the federal Government, and their confinement within their own limits, are the only means of avoiding collisions; and he declares that in his examination of this case he has the consciousness of having done his duty, and his full duty; and "through he may stand alone, he hopes he may stand approved of his God as he does of his own conscience."

The following is the form of the order of discharge:

In the matter of the Petition of SHERMAN M. BOOTH *for a Writ of Habeas Corpus, and to be discharged from Imprisonment.*

This matter having been heard upon the petition and return to the writ issued herein, and the return of the respondent Stephen V. R. Ableman thereto, and having been argued by counsel; and there appearing no sufficient cause or warrant for the detention of the said Sherman M. Booth, and no sufficient reason being shown why he should be restrained of his liberty by reason of the premises, or of anything contained in the return to the said writ of Habeas Corpus, or for any other cause; it is therefore hereby ordered, that the said Sherman M. Booth be, and he is hereby, discharged from the said imprisonment whereof he has complained, and that he go hence, and at large, without day.

A. D. SMITH, *Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin.*

A Slavery Phenomenon.—The Washington *Sentinel* records with extraordinary flourish, the fact that sometime ago Mr. Monroe, of Dahlonega, Georgia, permitted one of his slaves, a man about 40 years of age, to accompany a friend to California. The friend dying there, the slave made arrangements to return home, and having narrowly escaped "the clutches of the abolitionists," who wanted to "kidnap him" (!), succeeded in reaching "his earnestly sought home in the South." Here, triumphantly concludes the *Sentinel*, "is a nut for mawkish philanthropists to crack." We think it very easily cracked. If Southren masters will grant a free permit to all Slaves to go and come, when they will, and to choose who they shall serve, we venture to guess that "mawkish philanthropists" would abstain from all further interference in the matter. What says our Washington contemporary to trying the experiment?

Another Rumor Denied.—The Washington Correspondent of the *New York Courier*, denies flatly the truth of the *Herald's* story that Senor Barrundia, the envoy from Honduras, brings a proposition for annexation.

Daily Papers in England.—Mr. Bright, in the course of a late speech in the British House of Commons, on the subject of restrictions upon the press, called attention to the fact that there was but *one daily paper* in all England, out of London.

Yacht Races in New York Bay.—The annual Regatta of the New York Yacht Club came off last week. The *Una*, belonging to Capt. Rutherford, won the prize among the first class, making the distance, nearly 90 miles, in a little more than 4½ hours. The Sloop *Ray* came in second, in about 2½ minutes after the *Una*.

From the Pinery.—The Stevens Pt. *Pinery* of the 1st inst. says that the Wisconsin river is rather low, and not much lumber running. Some of the lumbermen had returned, after going as far as Galena.

The *Pinery* says that the stock in the Milwaukee & Horion R. R. Co. is being taken "as fast as Mr. Messenger, the Agent, can make out the papers. Some $28,000 had been subscribed at Plover.

Specie going.—The N. Y. *Courier and Inquirer* of the 1st, says that the shipments of coin to Europe, from that port alone, during the past five months exceed eleven millions of dollars, against five millions for the same period last year. "These large shipments have, for six or nine months past, had a depressing influence upon the market. The Banks this week are slightly curtailing their loan, in consequence of the decline in the specie held in their vaults."

Another Head off!—Chauncey C. Burr is the editor of the New York *National Democrat*, which paper has refused to support the Nebraska Bill. His brother Herman Burr, an Inspector at the Custom House, has been turned out, for his brother's *misconduct!*

The Great California Tree.—The section of the great tree exhibited at the New York Crystal Palace, is one of the wonders of that collection. It measures 88 feet in circumference four feet from the ground, and from thence the tree tapered evenly upwards to the height of 325 feet, or 100 feet higher than Bunker Hill Monument, or Trinity Church spire!

An Accommodating Mail-Carrier.—Mr. Thompson, who carries the Mail, on the South road from Milwaukee to Spring Prairie, thro' East Troy, once a week—leaving here every Wednesday morning—will also take charge of any packages, or commissions, that may be entrusted to him, and can accommodate a few passengers. Mr. Thompson is punctual, exact and trustworthy.

Fox River Improvement Scrip.—We notice a sale in New York, on the 2nd inst., by A. H. Nicolay & Co., of $6000 "Certificates State of Wisconsin, 12 per cent, Fox River Improvement, due 1857" for 94.

The Germans on Nebraska.—The Manitowoc *Democrat*, a spirited German weekly, makes the following comment upon the passage of the Nebraska Bill:

"The Union is again saved, whilst a vast and beautiful territory is opened to an institution which places the United States even far below Russia. A long and bitter struggle between the North and South, between Freedom and Slavery is before us; and the agitation upon the latter subject, which was recently supposed to be finally ended, breaks forth, kindled renewed fury by the slave holders themselves, and their friends. How it will end the result only can show."

The Germans are, for the most part, *right*, on the question of slavery extension. Will they determine, with the rest of us, that their *action* when the time comes, shall speak louder than their *words*? Or will they bow, as usual, to all the commands of pro-slavery democracy, sent forth from head quarters at the Capital of the nation? We will see.

City Matters.

Destructive Fire.

An alarm of fire about 3 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by the burning of the upper part of the Law Building's, on Wisconsin Street. The fire was first discovered in the attic, or garret, of the eastern building, occupied by A. Marquis, painter. In the room immediately below a noise was heard by Mr. W. W. Graham, who at first thought it proceeded from hail and wind; on ascending the stairs he found the door partly open and the smell of fire was strong. He returned and took up a pail of water with the hopes of extinguishing it without trouble, but being unable, ran into the street and gave the alarm. The engines were soon on the spot, although it was raining heavily at the time, and the wind, which was from the northward, slightly veering to the east, was blowing a gale at the time; but for the rain having made the roofs opposite and on Eldred corner soaking wet, the fire could not have been kept under, or confined to the building in which it originated. The roofs of the buildings on the opposite side of the street were plentifully besprinkled with burning shingles, and from the fact of their being *all wood*, it would have been impossible to save them.

The buildings were owned by D. A. J. Upham and John H. Tweedy—the eastern one by the former, in which Mr. Upham's law office was held; the lower part of the building was vacant and was formerly occupied by Messrs. Arnold and Wilson as a Book Store; above the law office was a room occupied by a number of journeymen shoemakers, who worked for Bradley and Metcalf; above them Mr. Graham roomed, still was higher the room where the fire was discovered.

In the building owned by Mr. Tweedy was the law office of Messrs. Brown and Ogden, who have suffered some damage, and considerable inconvenience from having to move their extensive library abstracts, &c. The other portion of the building was principally empty. The damage done to the buildings is considerable; the roof being destroyed and the walls badly cracked from the heat.

The loss on the buildings is fully covered by insurance.

Mr. Blake, in the store adjoining, suffered considerable damage from the removal of his goods.

Some suppose that the building must have been struck by lightning, as there had been no fire in Mr. Marquis's room, and there could be no motive for incendiarism. Mr. M.'s loss is, for him, a very heavy one. He is a capital portrait painter, and we trust that, as soon as he is again settled, sitters will gratify themselves by giving him an opportunity to pursue his profession with profit.

Wisconsin Strawberries.—We are indebted to our friend A. O. Babcock, Esq, of East Troy, Walworth Co., for a very acceptable mess of ripe Strawberries, the first we have seen this season. They were mostly Burr's New Pine, with a few Early Scarlets, and in size and flavor not easily matched anywhere. Mr. Babcock informs us that he picked his first mess of Strawberries on the 31st of May, and that he has now *fourteen* different varieties growing in his bed. Of these, for a hardy, productive and early plant, he gives the preference to Burr's New Pine. We have rarely seen or tasted berries of as large size, or fine flavor as the specimens he sent us.

For Manitowoc.—The staunch and fast schooner *Emily*, advertised to run regularly between this port and Manitowoc, offers excellent facilities for freights to that fine town, to which the mail boats do not extend their trips. See advertisement.

The Gale.—The gale yesterday was altogether the severest which we remember to have experienced so late in the season. The mail boat did not leave for Chicago in the morning, nor did one arrive in the afternoon. The steamer *Golden Gate* and Prop. *Granite State* came in during the night and the new schooner *Republic*, from Buffalo, and schooner *Empire State*, from Chicago with several others, made the piers safely. Shortly before dark, the steamer *Globe*, propeller *Buffalo*, and another propeller supposed to be the *New Oriental*, the barque *Republic* (3 master,) and 3 or 4 schooners, were at anchor in the bay, the gale still continuing with unabated force. We shall doubtless hear of great damage done to shipping. Nothing further was heard of the prop. *Baltic*, reported to us as in distress off Kenosha at noon.

Sale of Real Estate.—Caleb Wall sold at Public Auction yesterday, the following Lots in this city:

FIRST WARD.		
S ½ lot 16	Block 144	$450,000
SECOND WARD.		
In Sherman's Addition.		
Lots 3, 4, 5 and 6	Block 1	800
" 1, 4, 5 and 8	" 2	
" 9	" 11	410
" 16	" 18	
" 16	" 31	
" 6 and 15	" 5	3,600
" 10 and 11	" 27	
" 9	" 28	
" 5, 6 and 7	" 38	
" 3 and 8	" 36	
" 6 and 9	" 43	
" 10	" 44	
" 11, 14 and 15	" 38	900
FIFTH WARD.		
" 5, block 45, Walker's Point Ad.		555

The continuance of the above sale, is adjourned till Monday next at 10 o'clock A, M., when the balance of the unsold lands in the catalogue will be offered to the highest bidders.

A Sparkling Fountain.—At Jullien's Grand Ball in Castle Garden, on Friday evening last, a Fountain of Sparkling Champagne played for some hours during the evening. The wine, a superior quality, was furnished by Max Sustaine & Co., and it took some 3000 bottles to keep up the supply: The wine was served to the guests by young girls arrayed in becoming Swiss costume.

The Plan for Freedom.—The friends of this measure, who have had the subject in hand, held a meeting at the Astor House last evening, at which President King, of Columbia College, took the chair. There was quite a full attendance of gentlemen, who felt a deep interest in the subject. A committee were appointed to superintend the business of obtaining subscriptions, and to represent the subscribers in the meeting of the Society to be held in Boston on Wednesday next. The meeting was not of a nature to warrant the publication of all the details of its proceedings, nor is it necessary. The object is already fully understood, and the meeting addressed itself to its furtherance by such measures as were thought best adapted to the purpose. When its organization and acts are more fully matured, we shall be able to give further details.

We are in receipt of additional letters, making inquiries and tendering further subscriptions. The plan is received by all with preeminent favor, and enlists the warmest sympathies of the friends of freedom. We hope to be able to give to-morrow the names of the gentlemen who will stand sponsors for the New York subscriptions, and after that we hope to see subscription go on with a vigor and heartiness worthy of the great cause it is designed to promote. The plan is no less than one to found free cities and extemporise free States. Let it be made the great enterprise of the age.—*N. Y. Tribune, 1st.*

Tall Rye and Early Crops.—A gentleman from Western New York, coming to this city from Fond du Lac, jumped out of the stage about 10 miles north of Milwaukee and pulled up a bunch of rye, the average height of which was *six feet and ten inches!*

The crops here are said to be three weeks ahead of those of New York and two weeks earlier than our own of last season.—*Morning News.*

Erie troublesome again.—The Cleveland *Herald* says:

"We have it from authority which we cannot dispute that at a late meeting of the Council of Erie, a resolution was passed for the tearing up of the track and pulling down of the bridges in the corporate limits. To this resolution Mayor King declined to give his assent until he had taken advice of counsel, and thus the matter stands. We may be mistaken in saying that the resolution was actually passed, it may not have been acted upon, but the Council is in favor of its passage, and have the will at any time to make it a law."

TO THE LADIES!

LEWIS BLAKE would respectfully inform the Ladies, that he has just received the last invoice of LAWN BONNETS for THIS season.
23 Wisconsin Street, June 1st. L. B.
je2dtf

BY TELEGRAPH,

BY SPEED'S LINE.

Propeller Baltic in Trouble!

Private Despatch to the Sentinel.

Kenosha, June 7th.

The Propeller *Baltic* passed south this morning, apparently in distress—drifting close ashore, steam up, and turning round and round, but making no headway, only as it drifted. D.

Reported for the Sentinel.

Washington, June 5.

The election has resulted in the complete triumph of the know Nothings. Great rejoicing.

The United States Frigate *Mississippi* is now ready for sea at Norfolk.

Steamer Due.

New York, June 6.

The *Niagara*, with one week's later news is now fully due at Halifax.

Affairs with Spain.

Washington, June 5.

Lord Elgin and Mr. Hincks leave to-day. The Fishery and reciprocity questions are fully arranged, subject to the decision of the Provincial Congress to assemble at Montreal.

Official despatches from Soule state that in addition to the remission of the fine in the *Black Warrior* case, Spain offers the steamer all the privileges and exemptions of British Mail Steamers.

England and France had demanded of Spain 24,000 men for the occupation of Jaffa and Palestine; Spain refuses unconditionally.

England denies that it has either tendered men or ships to protect Cuba.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUM DROPS. We are this day in receipt of the finest assortment of Gum Drops ever before offered in this city, manufactured by the celebrated French Confectioners H Mallard & Co, of New York. Our stock consists of

Lemon, Wild Cherry,
Vanilla, Liquorice
Strawberry, Hoarhound
Pine Apple, Rose,
Raspberry, Tolu,
Orange.

Dealers supplied at Eastern prices.
je7 H. BOSWORTH & SONS.

FEATHER DUSTERS. We are this day opening another large stock of Steel & Co.'s Feather Dusters, embracing all sizes both plain and colored. The trade supplied at manufacturers prices. BOSWORTH & SONS.

CONGRESS WATER. 25 bxs direct from the Springs, at BOSWORTH & SONS.

CASTILE SOAP—40 boxes in prime order at BOSWORTH & SONS.

DEAD SHOT, a perfect Bed Bug killer, at BOSWORTH & SONS.
100 doz in store and for sale to dealers at Manufacturers prices.

DURKEE'S BAKING POWDER—500 doz in store and to arrive at the wholesale agency of BOSWORTH & SONS.

ROSE PINK—English, in casks and Kegs at BOSWORTH & SONS.

ALCOHOL—this day Landing for BOSWORTH & SONS.

SAL SODA—in small casks at BOSWORTH & SONS.

SPTS NITRE DULCIS. 500 lbs of this day received at BOSWORTH & SONS.

AQUA AMMONIA—in small demijohns, at BOSWORTH & SONS.

TANNERS OIL, 40 bbls just landing for BOSWORTH & SONS.

WHITE GLUE, in barrels at BOSWORTH & SONS.

50 COPIES BUTLER'S PROBATE TREATISE—price reduced to $1,50—received this morning by Express.
je7 IRVING BOOK STORE, 150 East Water St.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE—Bound volumes, Vol. 1, 2, and 3. Price $2 per volume. H. D. HULL,
je7 Irving Bookstore.

CHEAP CAP AND LETTER PAPERS—An Invoice direct from the Manufacturers, just at hand.
je7 IRVING BOOKSTORE, 150 East Water St.

A SECOND HAND CARPET, Damask Lounge, 6 Cane Seat Chairs, Parlor Stove, &c. These articles are in first rate order and will be sold decidedly low.
je7 H. D. HULL, Irving Bookstore.

Agency for the Sale of Colgate's Pale Soap,
COLGATE'S PEARL STARCH,
COLGATE'S FANCY SOAPS,
AT THE HARDWARE STORE OF
JOHN COLGATE, 111 East Water St.
je7d1yr

NOTICE! EXTRA!!

SPRING TRADE.

CLOTHING,
AND
MERCHANT TAILORING,
AT
CITY CASH CLOTHING STORE
J. MAGIE,
193 EAST WATER STREET.

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING, of our own Manufacture, made expressly for the Spring and Summer Trade,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At Prices as Low as they can be purchased in New York or Boston.

A large assortment of Linen, Tweed, Silk, Pongee, Drilling, Alpaca, Cashmerett and Cloth Coats, of the Latest Style. Also Summer Vests and Pantaloons, of all kinds.

Boy's Clothing, of all Sizes,

Also Shirts, Gloves, Cravats, Drawers and Furnishing Goods, of all kinds.

Custom Department.

Those long looked for Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Drillings, have at last come to hand, only Thirty days from New York by Railroad.

Among these goods attention is invited to Superior Fancy Cassimeres and Drillings, also a beautiful assortment of Marseilles and Silk Vestings.

All orders in this line will receive attention by
je7 J. A. SWAIN.

J. W. CANNON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
227 East Water Street.

IS NOW RECEIVING HIS SPRING AND SUMMER Stock, consisting of HOLLY, SIMONEY and DESCARTES' Black and Colored Cloths, Black Doeskins, Linen Goods, Marseilles, and Furnishing Goods of all varieties, to all of which the attention of the public is respectfully solicited. je6d3w J. W. CANNON.

Oranges & Lemons!

JUST RECIVED and for sale cheap, a large consignment of Oranges and Lemons, at 109 East Water Street.
je6 T. LITTELL.

FORD'S HISTORY OF ILLINOIS, at S. CHAPMAN'S.

JEWETT'S INDESTRUCTIBLE Toy Books a new and peculiar Toy book, at
my31 A. WHITTEMORE & CO.

KEEP YOUR HEADS COOL!

I AM MANUFACTURING at the Wisconsin Hat Manufactory, some of the finest

ROCKY MOUNTAIN
BEAVER HATS

ever introduced into this market. I ventilate them to keep the Head cool and the Hair from falling off. Also a

White Gossamer, and White Pearl, and Black Cassimere, just the thing for the coming season.

WITH MY CONFORMATEUR

I will warrant to give Gentlemen favoring me with a call an easy and accurate fitting Hat.

CAPS!

All the new styles of the season for Men Youths and Boys at No. 134 East Water St., U. S. Hotel.
G. C. SCHLEIER.

N. B. I want it understood I keep no Hats of Eastern or Convict Manufacture. je2dtf

First Ward Property for Sale.

I AM INSTRUCTED TO SELL the following Property.
3 lots in block 139.
1 lot in quarter block 57.
3 lots in quarter block 59.
1 lot in block 133.
1 lot in block 137.
4 lots in quarter block 13.
1 lot in block 128.
1 lot in block 105,
1 lot in block 73.
2 lots in block 135.
House and lot in quarter block 22, also several one acre lots on Elizabeth and Prospect Streets.
my29 J. H. CRAMPTON, Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A VERY COMFORTABLE DWELLING, on East side of the River, and conveniently near to business.
O. H. WALDO, in Kirby's Block.
Milwaukee, April 24. ap25

DRY GOODS, &C.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
—OF—
DRY GOODS!
BOYD & LEDYARD,
No. 7 Spring Street,
West Side of River, Milwaukee,
Having determined to reduce their
IMMENSE STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS,
Offer the following styles
At "Nett Cost Prices!"

INDIA SILKS,

Such as we have been selling for 6s, 7s, and 8s per yard, are now offered for 5s, 6s, 7s.

PRINTED BAREGES,

Such as we have been selling for 2s. 6d, 3s, and 4s per yard, are now offered at 1s. 9d, 2s, and 3s per yard.

PRINTED LAWNS,

The Largest Stock in Milwaukee.

The following Goods are offered at "GREATLY REDUCED PRICES," viz:

Straw Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons,
Embroideries, of all kinds.

Those wishing to purchase "GOOD GOODS," at Great Bargains, are invited to call and examine. Terms Cash, and no deviation from first price.
Milwaukee, June 5, 1854. je9

BOYD & LEDYARD,
No. 7 Spring Street,
West Side River, - - - Milwaukee,

ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF THEIR ENTIRE Stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CARPETINGS, &c.,

Being much the Largest Stock ever offered in Milwaukee, and which they are determined to sell at prices that will defy all competition.

Country Merchants,

Purchasing Goods for Cash and wishing to replenish their Stock will find desirable styles of Goods at Great Bargains. Call, see and examine,
Milwaukee, June 5, 1854. je6

FRESH CONGRESS WATER.

RECEIVED WEEKLY by R. R., direct from CLARKE & WHITE'S celebrated Congress Springs, Saratoga, N. Y. BOYD & LEDYARD.

BY RAILROAD AND STEAM.
LUDINGTON & GRIDLEY,
HAVE COMMENCED
The Spring Campaign,
IN GOOD EARNEST!
They have on hand by very Recent Arrivals a
Large, Full and Complete Stock Of Seasonable Goods.

WHICH BY GOOD MANAGEMENT, GOOD LUCK, &c. they have obtained greatly ahead of their neighbors, and as none of their Purchases were made until after the Depreciation in Prices in the Eastern Markets, their advantage in comparison with those who purchased Goods in March and April will be some 10 or 15 per cent., all of which the Purchaser shall have the advantage of, as our prices will be correspondingly low.

An enumeration of articles is deemed unnecessary. We name only a few of the prominent.

Calicoes from 6¼ to 12½ cts.	Black and Colored Silks,
Ginghams 6¼ to 25.	Chameleon Silks,
Printed and Plain Lawns.	Plaid and Striped Silks.
Chally Barreges.	Parasols and Umbrellas,
Barege Delaines.	Gloves and Hosiery,
Mousselin Delaines.	Lace Veils and Mitts,
Printed Bareges,	Fans Ribbons and Laces,
Plain & Barr Swiss,	Fringes and Gimps,
Plain & Check Cambrics,	Velvet Trimmings,
Victoria Lawns,	Barege Veils and Mitts.
Worked Collars and Capes.	Linen and Cambric Hdkfs.

N. B. Our brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings Bedticks, Denims, Canton flannels, Plaids, Stripes, Jeans, Mariners Shirtings, &c., &c., were purchased of the Eastern Manufacturers, FOR CASH, thereby avoiding the jobbers profits Our

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS,
PORK, FISH, FLOUR,
TOBACCO,
LIQUORS, SEGARS &C.,

Have been selected by our Mr. GRIDLEY with regard to suiting our numerous customers, all of which we warrant to be of the best quality. We are AGENTS for the sale of

MINER & HORTON'S CELEBRATED PLOUGHS,

From Peekskill N. Y., of which we have always a full assortment on hand, together with extra castings to match, at wholesale or retail.

Our business will as formerly be conducted on the one price low cash system, small profits and quick returns, which all will allow advantages both the buyer and seller. In a word we intend to offer to our patrons and the public great inducements in the way of bargains, and invite all to call and partake. LUDINGTON & GRIDLEY.
May 31, 1854. my31dtf

WM. B. ALVORD,
Produce Commission MERCHANT,
HIGBY'S BROWN WAREHOUSE,
West Water Street,
MILWAUKEE, - - WISCONSIN.

REFER TO

A. MITCHELL, Esq., Pres. Wis. Marine & Fire Insurance Co. Bank, } Milwaukee.
M. S. SCOTT, Esq., Cashier State Bank Wisconsin, } Milwaukee.
Messrs. KNEELAND & HULL, Bankers, Milwaukee.
Messrs. H. W. WILLARD & CO., 9 Central Wharf, Buffalo, and 113 Broad Street, New York.
Messrs. MANN, VAIL & CO., Buffalo.
Messrs. THAYER, RICE & CO., Boston. je3

Removal.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS REMOVED FROM "THE JOHNSON'S WAREHOUSE," in the 3d Ward, to the Warehouse recently occupied by L. J. HIGBY, on West Water Street, where he proposes to transact a General Produce and Commission Business. His

Extra Sugar-Cured Family Hams!

have been so well and favorably introduced, as to require no further notice, than that he has reserved from his Eastern Shipments a Supply for City Trade.

He will keep constantly on hand and for sale a supply of SALT in Barrels and Bags, direct from the Salines.

Also COAL for city and country consumption.
Milwaukee, June 2d, 1854. WM. B. ALVORD.
je3

Mrs. Ladow & Miss Winters,
At Mrs. Kennedy's on Main St.

WILL REMAIN IN TOWN A FEW DAYS FOR THE purpose of instructing a Class of Ladies in the Art of making

ORNAMENTAL LEATHER WORK,

For Picture Frames, Tables, Stands, &c. Also

PAPIER MACHE WORK,

Of every variety. They have some Specimens of the above and will be happy to receive the Patronage of the Ladies of Milwaukee. Also

CRAYOLITHIC PAINTING,

Which can be easily learned in a few days. my30

GROCERIES
AT
WHOLESALE
103 and 105 East Water Street.
DUTCHER & SEXTON,
SUCCESSORS TO THE LATE FIRM OF
P. W. BADGELY & CO.

ARE now receiving their Spring Stock of Groceries, purchased mostly for Cash, which they are prepared to sell as low as can be bought in any of the western markets, consisting in part as follows:
200 hhds N. O. Sugars.
150 bbls crushed, clarified and Refined do.
200 " Syrup and Molasses.
300 bags Rio, Laguayra and Java Coffee.
250 packages Green Tea.
150 " Black "
125 boxes Pale Palm No 1 and Castile Soap.
100 " Tobacco various brands.
50 bbls Whale Oil.
200 boxes Star, Sperm and Tallow Candles.
Pepper Spice, Cassia, Nutmegs, Indigo, Codfish, Sardines, Percussion Caps, Cigars &c., also a very fine stock of liquors.

Mr. Dutcher has been long known to the business community as one of the late firm of P. Badgely & Co., and by close attention to business they hope to merit the same patronage that has been extended to the late firm.
JOHN A. DUTCHER, KELLOGG SEXTON.
Also Agents for the Tiger Mill Power. je3

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.

A GOOD competent Book-keeper wanted (no other need apply) at HANEY & DE BOW'S.
je2d1w

JUDGE EDMONDS' Great Work on SPIRITUALISM, can be found at C. J. GILBERT & CO'S,
je5 No. 17 Wisconsin Street.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

RECEIVING DAILY, More of those BALTIMORE and NEW YORK BAY OYSTERS, put up by C. S. Maltby, in

Cans, Kegs and Barrels,

For sale as follows;
SHELLS, $6,50 per Barrel,
10 Shillings per Hundred.
2 Quart Cans 10 Shillings.
Quart Cans 5 Shillings.
ALSO 500 1 AND 2 POUND CANS

Hermetically Sealed Peaches,

For sale low at DURAND & LAWRENCE'S, No. 187 East Water Street. ☞ Call and try them.
my10dtf H. COOKE, Agent.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS for Drafting, a new and superior assortment just received by my31 A. WHITTEMORE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

ORTON'S CIRCUS!

Tubbs & Gilkinson, - - - Managers.

Will Exhibit at Milwaukee, on Saturday, June 10.

ADMITTANCE—Box 50 Cents, Pit 25 cents—Children Half-Price.

MEMBERS OF THE RING.

O. TUBBS, J. A. GILKISON, W. B. PIXLEY, J. PIXLEY, M. H. KELLY, M. ORTON, Master H FILKINS, Madame FRANK, M'lle ORTON, M'lle TUBBS.

HUNT & WADSWORTH'S N. Y. BRASS AND STRINGED BAND,

Has been engaged for the season, and will play some of the most fashionable Music on entering each Town, and also during the hours of Exhibition, under the direction of J. M. Hunt.

Master of the Circle, - - C. TUBBS.

Clown and Vampe, J. A. J. GILKISON.

Mr. ORTON, the Proprietor, in presenting his Company for the gratification of a generous Public, would take the liberty of stating that it is not composed of a *Hundred men and horses, Golden Chariots, French Hippodromes* and a thousand other humbuggeries too tedious to mention, but that he has all the materials necessary for a well regulated Travelling Circus, and assures all who may favor him with their presence, that little attention has been paid by him to outside display, but that his Ring Performances will recommend themselves.

This Company has been got up by the Proprietor during the past winter, under the present directors, Messrs. Tubbs and Gilkison, who

Defy Competition

In their Profession, and it has been the admission of all who have witnessed their performances, as also of their pupils, to exclaim

Some things can be done as well

We would also state that for the comfort and accommodation of visitors our Pavilion is spacious and [illegible] one hundred feet across, can accommodate Two Thousand Persons comfortably.

For further particulars see Small Bills. je6

THE HIPPODROME COMING!

FRANCONI'S CELEBRATED HIPPODROME,
ACCOMPANIED BY
Mons. Franconi, in Person,
With a numerous Troupe of the Oriental
PARISIAN CHARIOT RIDERS,
Hurdle Racers, &c., &c.
Being the only Hippodrome Troupe in this Country.
Will Appear in the Following Places.

Hazel Green, Wisconsin.	East Troy, Wisconsin.
Platteville, "	Waukesha, "
Mineral Point, "	Milwaukee, "
Madison, "	Racine, "
Union, "	Union, "
Janesville, "	Waukegan, Illinois.
Whitewater, "	Wheeling "

Chicago, Illinois.

And give their Splendid Entertainments about the *last of June*.

A full description of the Magnificent Representations by this accomplished Corps of Artists will be given in a future advertisement. my29dtf

Mabie, Ganung & Co's
MENAGERIE & CIRCUS!

This Splendid Double Company of NATURE and ART COMBINED,
Being the only one, and
Largest Travelling Exhibtion

In this Country, will appear in the following places in the month of June:

Michigan City,	Indiana	Marshall,	Michigan.
LaPorte,	"	Jackson,	"
South Bend,	"	Lansing,	"
Niles,	Michigan.	Howell,	"
Paw Paw,	"	Ann Arbor,	"
Kalamazoo,	"	Ypsilanti,	"

Detroit, Michigan.

☞ A full description of this Splendid Establishment will be given in a future advertisement and by the Company's Bills, previous to the arrival of the Company. my27

BEST & CO.'S
Summer Retreat,

CHARLES BEST & Co., respectfully announce to the Public, that they will open their Summer Retreat near the Plank Road Brewery, 2½ miles from the Market House, June the 4th, at 1 o'clock P. M. The building is most elegantly constructed and arranged to hold 300 persons.

All kinds of cold eatables, Ice Cream, Cakes, and especially a most delicious cup of Coffee, fresh butter, &c, is to be found at all times. Billecart Salmon's Champaigne, Hock, White and Red Bordeaux Wines, Liquors, and finally the

"BEST" OF BEST'S

Lager Beer, in quality or quantity to suit.

On Sundays two omnibusses will leave every hour from 1 o'clock P. M., Market Square and the Mansion House 2d Ward for the

"PAVILION,"

Fare 5 cents for gentlemen, Ladies and children free of charge.

Parties of at least 10 persons can be accommodated with an omnibus on week days, by leaving notice the day previous at our Beer Hall, Market Square. Fare 10cts. for 1 Person. An excellent Brass Band will play new and favorate pieces. Every effort will be made to render the Pavilion a favorite resort of the public.

After Monday, June 5th, the Omnibusses will make the regular Sunday trips.

Milwaukee, June 2, 1854 CHARLES BEST & Co.
je2dtf

HENRY WILD'S
Champaigne & Claret Wine Depot,
MARKET PLACE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BILLECART SALMON'S Verzenay Champaigne; Red and White Bordeaux Wines in bottles, a superior article. Orders received at CHARLES BEST & CO'S,
my31-d1mo Market Square.

Just Received at C. J. Gilbert & Co.'s,

GOV. THOMAS FORD'S HISTORY OF ILLINOIS, from its commencement as a State in 1818 to 1847. Containing a full account of the Black Hawk War, the Rise, Fall and Progress of Mormonism, the Alton and Lovejoy Riots, and other important and interesting events.
my31 C. J. GILBERT & CO., 17 Wisconsin st.

Cigars and Tobacco.
M. STRAUSS,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

HAVING A LARGE STOCK, CONSTANTLY FULL by Importations from Havana, is able to sell at cheaper rates than other establishments in this City.

174 East Water Street, Milwaukee.
je5d1yr

TAKEN UP.

ON Monday, May 29, a BLACK MARE, 10 or 12 years old, white star in the forehead, and white galled on her back, and with foal. Whoever owns the same will call on me, 4 miles south of Milwaukee, prove property, pay charges and take her away.
je5-4w* R. BENNETT.

1854.
CITY REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
156 East Water Street.
ESTABLISHED 1849.
D. G. POWER,
Money and Real Estate Broker,
OFFERS FOR SALE OVER
1,000 Lots in Milwaukee!

COMPRISING Lots on East Water Street with and without Buildings, River Lots on West Water Street, Erie and South Water Streets, choice Lots with and without Residences, Acre Lots, in Rogers' Addition, Low Priced Lots on which small payments can be made, Lots for Speculation, Lots from 2 to 40 Acres in and adjoining the city, Timbered Land from 3 to 6 miles from Milwaukee. All of which will be sold on REASONABLE TERMS.

The Subscriber has the Agency of over

600,000 Acres of Choice Land!

In Wisconsin, comprising Farms of every size and stage of Improvement, lying in every County in the State, which he is authorized to sell at $1,50 per acre and upwards.—These lands are located contiguous to the principal Cities and Villages in the State. Also in the rich valleys of the Fox, Wisconsin, Rock, Wolf, Baraboo and Mississippi Rivers.

Money to Loan on Real Estate Security Stocks, Shares, Bonds & Mortgages, &c.
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
Land Warrants, Bought, Sold & Located,
Taxes Paid,
AND TAXES SETTLED UP
In any County in the State.
Capitalists and Strangers

Coming to Milwaukee with a view of making investments, for speculation or otherwise, will find at the office of the subscriber a LARGE MAP OF MILWAUKEE, which shows the Size, Letting and Filling, &c., required of each Lot.
my1 D. G. POWER.

Store Furniture for Sale!

1 SPLENDID WALNUT COUNTING HOUSE DESK, large size.
2 Splendid Counters, turned legs and drawers.
4 Camphene Lamps and fixtures.
The above are very superior articles of the kind, and will be sold much less than they can be built for.
my31 H. D. HULL, Irving Book Store.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

Durhamville, N. Y., December 12, 1851.

Messrs. Bragg & Co.:—

Gents:—Although a stranger to you, I am not to your most valuable medicine called Mexican Mustang Liniment. One year ago, I became afflicted with an enlargement of my knee joint; also a weakness which disabled me almost from using my limbs at all. I called on a physician in Syracuse—(the name could be given)—he examined it and told me to bathe it with warm water, and rub it two or three times a day, and it might go off without much trouble; if not, to call again. Some weeks passed, and it grew no better. I then called on another doctor at Oneida Depot; he told me nothing would help it but blistering and lancing. I could not consent to this, and called on Drs. C. & T.; they gave me a mixture of indigo, calomel, &c. I tried this and it did no good. I then used five or six dollars worth of a liniment that had been recommended to me. All of those medicines I have been using for the last ten months, thorough, and according to directions, without the least possible good resulting from it. I then obtained some of your Mexican Mustang Liniment; the first bottle, a 25 cent size, I perceived straightened my joint. I am now using my fourth bottle, and my knee is nearly well.

Yours, in haste,
HIRAM FIELD.

Huntsville, N. C., November 28, 1853.

Messrs. A. G. Bragg & Co.: Gentlemen—Having been afflicted with the rheumatic pains for the last four years, and happening to meet with your advertisement in the papers, I came to the determination to give it a trial, as I had tried nearly every popular remedy without effect. I am now happy to say to you, that the Mexican Mustang Liniment has entirely cured me. I applied three fifty-cent bottles on my limbs, and am now as free from pain as I ever was in my life. My case was so strange to the people in this section, my friends are perfectly astonished at the effects of the Liniment. You are at liberty to make this public if you desire to do so.

With much respect, SAMUEL A. DAVIS.

Lumbage, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Eruptions, Ringworms and Piles, are cured in a very short time by applying the Mustang Liniment according to directions given with the bottles.

Broken and Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Piles, Eruptions, and Corns on the feet, are easily cured by a thorough application of the Mustang Liniment for those [illegible]

case of Rheumatism in any form, and one 50 cent bottle will cure any case of recent standing.

One to two small bottles will cure the Neuralgia.

One bottle, 50 cent size, will cure the severest Burn or Scald.

One dollar bottle will cure the Spinal Disease.

One small bottle will cure the Piles in any stage of the disease.

One to two 50 cent bottles will cure the Scrofula, in any case.

One small bottle will cure Chapped Hands.

Two to four bottles, 50 cent size, used in connection with the recipe for "Old Sores," accompanying each bottle, is warranted to cure the severest cases of Old Sores, commonly called Fever Sores on the legs or shins, that have resisted all other treatment.

One dollar bottle will cure the Ring Bone, Splint or Scratches in horses.

One dollar bottle will affect a permanent cure of the Spavin, Sweeny or Poll Evil.

One 50 cent to a dollar bottle will cure all cases of Galls, Chafes, Fresh Cuts and Lameness.

A beneficial effect is always experienced from the first application and a perfect cure is warranted when used according to directions.

CURE OF SALT RHEUM
OF TEN YEARS STANDING.

A lady residing near Lynn, Osage Co., Mo., had the Salt Rheum on her head during the last 10 years, causing pain and torment. Six weeks ago it assumed a very dangerous character, spreading all over her head and face in the most frightful manner, so much so that her life was despaired of. She tried every remedy her doctor could prescribe but all to no effect. One of her neighbors recommended the Mustang Liniment as the last resort. Accordingly a bottle was procured and used as directed; the result was an immediate relief, and an entire cure in four weeks after commencing the use of the Liniment. Here are her own words to us a few days since:

"I never expected to see so many pleasant and happy days as I have since I used your renowned Mustang Liniment. If the prayers of an afflicted woman can benefit you, then I freely bestow mine. I used about four bottles of your Liniment and am now as well as I could wish for."

PRICES.

It is put up in bottles of three sizes, and retail at 25 cents 50 cents and $1 per bottle. The fifty cents and one dollar contain 50 and 100 per cent more Liniment in proportion to their cost, so that money is saved by buying the larger sizes

For sale by A. G. BRAGG & CO, sole Proprietors.—Principal office, corner of Third and Market streets, St. Louis and 304 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ THE MUSTANG LINIMENT is sold at all of the Drug Stores in Milwaukee, and by storekeepers and druggists generally all over the State of Wisconsin. Principal Wholesale Agents in Milwaukee—Lake & Hopkins, Seth Johnson, Jr., Bosworth & Son, H. Fess, Jr, and A. F. Clark

☞ Remember the 50 cent and $1 bottles are much the cheapest. ☞ Ask for A. G. BRAGG & CO'S. MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. ap22

Caution!
To Those Who Use Spirituous Liquors Either as a Beverage or Medicine!

WOLFE'S
Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

THE ABOVE NAMED PREPARATION has become extensively known throughout the length and breadth of the United States and is universally admitted to be the most delightful, healthful, invigorating, and pure preparation of the juniper berry, that science and a long practice in the distillation and preparation of pure liquors have ever succeeded in producing

A long established manufacturer and importer of liquors of every description, the undersigned devoted himself to the production of an article of pure gin, which should prove a valuable agent in the cure of the manifold diseases which afflict the human race, and for which Holland gin has been prescribed by the medical faculty for years. At length his efforts were crowned with success, at his extensive distillery in Schiedam, Holland, from which place the purest gin has long been imported, and he was enabled to give to the world his Schnapps, which, for purity and entire freedom from the pernicious fusel oil and all other noxious ingredients, and delightful aromatic flavor, has never been equalled, and cannot be excelled.

In order to protect himself from pecuniary loss at the hands of cheats, impostors, and pirates, who would unquestionably attempt to palm off a vile and spurious article upon the unsuspecting community, and, like the wolf in sheep's clothing, prey upon their very vitals, he resorted to the expedient of importing and selling his Schnapps only in pint and quart bottles.

These bottles are of glass, stamped with the name of the manufacturer; are corked and sealed, and have printed labels bearing the signature of Udolpho Wolfe upon them. They are enclosed in colored wrappers, also bearing his signature, in which form alone they can be obtained in cases, containing two dozen bottles each.

Notwithstanding all these guards, unprincipled parties have been found guilty of the unwarrantable and criminal practice of buying up empty bottles, filling them with vile common gin, which is the most pernicious poison with which a community was ever cursed, and sends thousands to a wretched drunkard's grave yearly.

It is only necessary, therefore, for those who purchase the article by retail, or drink it at public places, to mark well the appearance of the bottles from which they drink. Caution is necessary.

The Schnapps have been introduced but about two years but in that brief time their virtues have been acknowledged to an almost incredible extent, until it is a matter of some difficulty to keep up a supply adequate to the demand, so fast are orders pouring in from every State and Territory in the Union, from Maine to Oregon and California.

Determined that the virtues of the Schnapps should be thoroughly substantiated by the most undeniable and unquestionable testimonials, circulars were dispatched to every regular member of the medical faculty, and professional chemist whose name could be obtained, soliciting their acceptance of a bottle of the Schnapps, with a view of enabling them to test its medicinal qualities in their practice, and submit it to the strictest chemical analysis in that laboratories.

Of the ten thousand physicians and chemists in the United States about four thousand accepted the offer. Upwards of two thousand have promptly furnished their written endorsement that the article is all that is claimed for it, and in the strongest language recommended its general use, not only as a remedial agent, but a delightful, harmless, and pleasant beverage. These voluntary endorsements are from gentlemen of unquestionable knowledge and the most perfect science.

Nor alone have practitioners and chemists furnished their testimonials. The public press, in almost every principal city and town, has spoken boldly in its favor in its editorial columns.

The New York Medical Gazette and Journal of Health, high authority, has repeatedly proclaimed its excellency. In the July number of that journal, Dr. Reese, its accomplished editor, has publicly invited a discussion upon the subject of the use of alcoholic mixtures, medicinally, in his widely circulating columns, and the views of the medical faculty in reference to my Schnapps in particular, giving an assurance that they should be spread before the public. Physicians, therefore, who have not already complied with my request to forward me their opinion as to its qualities, will oblige me by doing so through the editor of the Medical Gazette.

Were it necessary to do more than simply state this fact which he who runs may read, this advertisement could be increased to an indefinite length by the publication of these authorities, all on file at the ware-rooms of the proprietor, in New York.

It is not only as a remedial agent that the Schnapps are to be recommended, but as a gentle and perfectly harmless stimulus, which cannot be otherwise but healthful and invigorating, and may be indulged in with impunity by those of temperate habits, without the slightest fear of the baneful, mournful, and horrible consequences of intoxication—that vice which desolates the social hearth, entails misery upon countless thousands, fills our hospitals, almshouses, and prisons, and even furnishes the gallows with its deadly fruit.

In countries where pure wines and liquors can be had readily, and for a mere trifle, they are freely used by all classes, and drunkenness is hardly known—that vice to which the couplet of the immortal poet so aptly applies:

"A monster of such hideous mien,
That to be hated, needs but to be seen"

Were Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps to be drank in preference to all other distilled or fermented liquors, our temperance societies would have less arduous labor to perform, and Horace Greely, Gough, Barnum, and the other learned, eloquent, and devoted friends of total abstinence, would rarely be called on to ascend the rostrum, and cause thousands to listen with "an attent ear" to the great and startling truths they relate with such fervid and impassioned eloquence. There need be no Maine law to suppress intoxication.

As long as men and women will persist in drinking drugged, adulterated, poisoned liquors, with which the country is flooded, drunkenness and all its concomitant evils must exist. We may well exclaim with Cassio—

"Oh, that a man will put an enemy into his mouth
To steal away his brains."

In many districts of this country, particularly in the region of the great western and southern rivers, the character of their waters is such as to produce great disorganization of the system, and frequently chronic disorders of an incurable character, the enumeration and specification of which would be a matter of supererogation to all those who reside in the districts specified. When qualified with the Schnapps, the bane is neutralized or destroyed. The fact has become known at the South and West, and the Schnapps are used to the extent of thousands of bottles daily. Their great recommendation is their undeniable and well established purity, which can be proved by chemical analyzation of the contents of any and every bottle bearing the above enumerated evidences of genuineness. The proprietor solicits the most rigid tests, and defies any person or persons to prove to the contrary, or to produce an equally pure extract of the juniper berry or Holland gin.

The public are again reminded that Wolfe's Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps can only be procured in pint and quart bottles, stamped, labelled and corked, and in colored wrappers, with the signature of the proprietor affixed; and that the word Schnapps belongs exclusively to my medicinal beverage. All others are counterfeit.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Sole Importer,
ap24-3mod&w Beaver Street, New York.

JEWETT'S PATENT
Model and Closet Refrigerators.

JUST RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF THE ABOVE INdispensable article for Summer use, of an entire new construction, making a handsome piece of Furniture for Dining Rooms, Pantrys, &c. These articles are offered with confidence, as being superior to any thing of the kind heretofore in use. For sale by G. F. HEWITT,
my16 No. 93 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

N. Y. ADVERTISEMENTS.

FROM WM. H. McDONALD'S ADVERTISING HOUSE, 102 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

FOR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

PIONEER LINE, CARRYING the U. S. MAIL. The A. 1 superior Clipper Packet Ship GE[illegible] will succeed the Nightingale, and sail for the above port on the FIRST OF JULY, as Seventeenth Ship of this Line.

The GERTRUDE has proved herself a remarkably fast sailer, and is the only A. 1 Ship now loading at this Port for Australia. The Pioneer Line has gained a most enviable reputation. It was the first, and is now the only regular line. Everything is provided for passengers except wines and liquors, soap and towels. The length of passage varies from 75 to 100 days. First Cabin Passage, $200 and $225; Second Cabin Passage, $125 and $150.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
m3lf McD R. W. CAMERON, 116 Wall St., N. Y.

GWYNNE'S PATENT
Reaction Centrifugal Pump and FIRE ENGINE.

ADAPTED to any situation; unlimited in power; certain in action; and withal, so low in cost, that they are rapidly superseding all others. It is especially recommended to the attention of all interested in steamers, Manufactories, Tanneries, Breweries, Distilleries, Railroads, Water Stations, Canals, Water Works, Drainage or Irrigation, for the following properties: Economy, Durability, Simplicity, freedom from liability to get out of order, and large results from the power applied.

For Mining, Quarrying, Coffer-Dams, &c., they are peculiarly adapted. Sizes are manufactured of from 25 to 100,000 gallons per capacity. Call and be satisfied of these facts, at the Office and Warehouse of Union Power Company of U. S., No. 33 Broadway, New York, (removed from No. 24, opposite present stand.) my25 3moMcD

EXCELSIOR SEWING MACHINES—Made by BOOD BATTELLE & CO., Worcester, Massachusetts, patented by Elias Howe, Jr., September 10th, 1846. These Machines are warranted, (with proper use) not to get out of repair. They are built in a good, substantial, and workmanlike manner, and will do [illegible]

COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE.

MUSGROVE & YOUNG, Wholesale Manufacturers of all kinds of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, 95 Maiden Lane, New York.

Urns, Steak Dishes, Water Coolers, Baths, Toilet Setts, Plate Warmers, Coal Scuttles, &c., &c., &c.

An examination of their stock, which for quality and variety is unsurpassed, is solicited. my16-1mo McD

THE HAZARD
POWDER COMPANY.
MANUFACTURERS OF
GUN POWDER,

CONTINUE to furnish Gunpowder of all their well known brands, viz: "Kentucky Rifle," "Sea Shooting," "American Sporting," "Indian Rifle," "Electric," "Duck Shooting," in kegs, half and quarter kegs, and cannisters of one pound each. Also a full assortment of Powder for blasting and mining purposes, and for export. The reputation of their gunpowder is too well known to require comment. For sale by the principal dealers in Milwaukee and at the office of the company,
ap12d3mMcD 89 Wall Street, N. Y. City.
A. E. Douglass, Secretary. A. G. HAZARD, Pres't.

IRON BEDSTEADS,
MANUFACTURED BY
J. B. Wickersham, 312 Broadway, N. Y.
Head-quarters for Ornamental, Elaborate and
STRONG IRON BEDSTEADS.
Price from $4 to $80.

Adopted by Dwellings, Hotels, Asylums, Prisons, &c.—The largest assortment at lowest prices, always on hand.

Wire Railing, Wro't and Cast Iron Railing and Iron Furniture

2d edition of the New Phase in Iron Manufacture will be forwarded.

Works, 53, 55, 57, 59 and 61 Lewis Street.
mr24-4moMcD

BELLS! BELLS!! BELLS!!!

THE Subscribers manufacture and keep on hand a large assortment of Bells suitable for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamers, Plantations, etc., mounted with their improved Hangings, the most efficient in use. Their establishment has been in operation Thirty Years, having turned out nearly 10,000 Bells averaging 600 lbs. each; and its patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, together with recent improvements, that its Bells have an unequaled reputation for volume of sound and quality of tone. They have just received—Jan. 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM (A Silver Medal) of the World's Fair in New York, over all Bells from this Country or Europe. Having a large assortment of Bells on hand, and being in immediate connection with routes in all directions, either Rail Road, Canal or River, and but 4 hours from New York, we can execute orders with dispatch. Address

A. Meneely's Sons,
West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.
H. J. NAZRO & CO. Agents, Milwaukee.
feb21-1yr McD

SNUFF AND TOBACCO.
PETER LORILLARD, MANUFACTURER,
No. 42 Chatham-st., New York.

Offers for sale the following articles warranted of superior quality:—Maccoboy, Scotch, Coarse French Rapee, Honey Dew, Scotch, and other Snuffs, also Fine Cut Tobacco in tin-foil and papers. A more particular description of various articles can be known by sending for a full price current as above. fe9-3mo McD

Musical Instruments.

FERDINAND ROGBAUM & CO., No. 97 Maiden Lane, Importers of Violins, Guitars, Accordeons, Strings, Brass Instruments, &c., &c. mr9 5mo McD

ÆOLIAN AND OTHER PIANOS.
BERRY & GORDON.
297. BROADWAY, 297.

PUBLISHERS of Music—and Dealers Wholesale and Retail in Pianos, Melodeons and Music. Agents for the celebrated Æolian, Grand, and other Pianos made by Hallet Davis & Co., Boston, whose pianos are considered superior to all others. Great bargains in New York Pianos, and second hand Pianos and Melodeons. Music supplied wholesale or retail at the lowest rates.

BERRY & GORDON,
Successors to T. S. Berry,
Pianos to let. 297 Broadway, N. Y
P. S.—H. D. & Co.'s Æolian Pianos have the latest improved voicing. nov2McD1yr

JOHN PHYFE, DEALER IN IVORY, and Manufac'r of Ivory Goods, 3 Murray-st. N. Y. oct20McD1yr

New York
SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MANUFACTORY.
BAIN & BRINCKERHOFF,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of
Surgical and Dental Instruments,
Elastic Trusses, Bandages, Supporters,
METALLIC SYRINGES, AND FINE CUTLERY,
which are offered to Dealers on the most liberal terms,
No. 12 Gold St., near Maiden Lane, N. Y.
FACTORY AT WILLIAMSBURGH.
William Bain, V. W. Brinckerhoff.
oct12:1yr McD

UNION INDIA RUBBER COMPANY, 19 Nassau St., make all kinds of Rubber Clothing, Cloths, Druggists' Articles, &c. Coats from $2,50 to $8,00 each. mr3 1yr McD

LADIES' ELASTIC SKIRTS, (Hough's Patent,) P. BATES, 35 Liberty Street, New York, Manufacturer of the above splendid and desirable article. mr8-6moMcD

Another "Important Change!"
IRVING BOOK STORE REMOVED
2 Doors North of the "Old Stand," to
150 East Water Street

WHERE we trust all our old customers and friends will continue to call as usual, assuring them that the great reduction in the RENT will enable us to sell Goods A LITTLE CHEAPER than our neighbors.
my16 H. D. HULL.

J. & G. McNEIL,
PLUMBERS,

SOUTH SIDE HURON STREET, between East Water and Main, are prepared to do Plumbing work in all its branches, such as fitting up Water Closets, Hot, Cold and Shower Baths, Wash Hand Basins, Brass, Copper and Cast Iron Force and Lift Pumps for Wells and Cisterns, Ale and Beer Pumps, Hydraulic Rams, &c. Brewers' work and Repairing promptly attended to. Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe, all sizes on hand. my29-2mo*

JUNE HARPER, commencing a new Volume, just received by ARNOLD & WILSON,
je1 175 East Water Street.

☞ Subscribers can have their completed volumes neatly bound, by leaving the numbers at A. & W.'S.

NEW YORK;
Its Upper Ten and Lower Million.
BY GEORGE LIPPARD.
Author of "Washington and his Generals," "Jesus and the Poor," "Nazarine," &c.

THIS is the best work ever written by Lippard; one continued scene of excitement from the commencement to the end. Those who have read Dumas' Count De Monte Christo, or the Wandering Jew, we are under the impression, will find this the most interesting work that has issued from the press for some time.—*Enquirer.*

George Lippard's Great Work—*New York; Its Upper Ten and Lower Million.*—Novel readers will be perfectly delighted with this work. The incidents delineated in this work are of the most interesting character. We should not be surprised if the demand for it should exceed that of "Uncle Tom's Cabin.—*Times.*

New York; Its Upper Ten and Lower Million.—A new work, by the gifted son of genius, George Lippard.—We have read it. It is a novel of most thrilling interest—such an one as having been commenced, you will sit up all night to finish. It is a book we would like everybody to read. It is the work of genius, and the emanation of a heart keenly alive to the wrongs and outrages, the "superstition of gold" imposes upon nine tenths of the human race.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

A supply of this celebrated Work received by
A. WHITTEMORE & CO.,
Je5d&w1mo 197 East Water Street.

T. TEMPLEMAN VANDERHŒVEN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
99 Spring Street, between 4th and 5th Streets.
je3tf

CURIOSITIES!

LOOK IN AT 193 EAST WATER STREET, and see New Styles of Cassimeres, Vestings and Coatings, just opened this day. Also a great variety of GLOVES, CRAVATS and FURNISHING GOODS. je3 J. MAGIE.

JUST RECEIVED.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY, for June,
London Quarterly Review, for April.
Punch and London News. For sale by
je3 ARNOLD & WILSON.

VOLUME X. MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL. NEW SERIES

DRY GOODS, &C.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION!!

Dry Goods, Dry Goods.

Cheaper than the Cheapest, BETTER THAN THE BEST!

S. ADLER & NEWBOUER,

WOULD EXPRESS THEIR THANKS to the citizens of Milwaukee and vicinity for their very liberal patronage, and in return they would say, that in making their arrangements for the coming season, they have aimed to show to the buying community, that they are prepared to retain all their old customers and to satisfy new ones that in purchasing of them they are actually making goods at a

Large Discount from the Lowest Prices

At any other store in this city. We have a

Mammoth Stock

of the Best and Richest goods ever offered in the State.— They were selected with great care and bought to enable such rates as will enable us to sell them to our customers at lower figures than those usually paid by other merchants in market.

These things are so, as an examination of our goods and prices will abundantly prove. Our stock is daily replenishing and consists of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

For Spring and Summer trade, and the most beautiful styles of European importations. Our

SILK DEPARTMENT

is filled with choice selections of every quality and kind, such as Plain, Plaid, Striped and Changeable, of every shade and texture. Of

BLACK SILKS

We have an immense stock of the best qualities, Gro de Rhine, Italian, [illegible], and in fact every style. To those ladies we especially invite the attention of the ladies of Milwaukee, promising to sell them twenty-five per cent cheaper than that the same qualities can be bought at any other store in town.

SATINS.

You will find all qualities and styles, and at prices that will astonish those who are not accustomed to seeing satins worth one dollar sold for five or six shillings.

FINE DRESS GOODS.

Silk Herninas, Bereges, Paris, (our own importation) Plain, Plaid and figured Bareges, Barege de Laines, Silk Poplins all styles, French Embroidered Robes, and every other style of Ladies Dress Goods.

GINGHAMS & LAWNS!

A splendid assortment of French, English, Scotch and American, at prices from 6¼ cts. upwards. Our Lawns for 6¼ cts. are really worth from 12½ to 18¾ cts.

SPLENDID PRINTS.

5000 pieces of the best American, English and French Manufacture. We have an entire new style of French printed Dimity, never before offered in this market. We will sell prints at a less price than they have ever been sold in this city.

EMBROIDERIES AND WHITE GOODS!

Comprising the largest stock of the cheapest and best embroideries ever brought to the west, both Swiss and French work.

WE ASK THE LADIES to look at this part of our stock, as we can show them the best, whether single pieces or full sets that can be found this side of New York, and at prices below the eastern rates.

SHAWLS.

In this department we are unsurpassed by any House in the west. We have all styles and prices of Plain and Figured Cashmere. Plain, Colored and Embroidered Canton Crape, Black and Colored silk. Double and single Brocha, Merino, Thibet and plain all wool Delaine Shawls, from 25 cts up to $10,00.

Gloves and Hosiery.

We have a large stock of all possible styles, qualities, sizes and colors, and at all prices.

RIBBONS & FLOWERS.

Of these we can show a larger and better stock of choice styles and patterns than can be found in this country elsewhere.

PARASOLS.

A complete assortment at astonishingly low prices.

Bonnets and Flats.

A full assortment of the most beautiful and latest styles, and at prices which will make them sell.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Sheetings and Shirtings all widths. Linens, Drillings, Tickings, Damask, Napkins, Toweling, Crash, Diaper, &c. In short, we have everything found in Dry Goods Stores East or West, which we are ready to compare in quality or price with anything west of New York City, at wholesale or retail.

Merchants! Milliners!! Pedlars!!!

You will find it for your interest to call on us before purchasing, as our jobbing room is full of well selected goods of every kind necessary for your trade.

And to our patrons and friends we would say, give us a call and you will find a sure opportunity to make money by getting goods cheap.

Every article is warranted as represented. WE CAN SELL FOR LESS than any other house in the west.

Our brothers are constantly in market, which enables us to take advantage of every chance to buy goods cheap, and "when everything was well bought," we can give our customers good bargains.

To All We Say

If you will honor us with a visit we will convince you it is truth we have stated, and you will find us pleased to show you our goods whether you buy or not, we pledge you a welcome reception, and we hope by good returned attention to our customers, and with our present low prices to merit a continuance of your patronage.

Remember the place, No. 19 Spring Street, Milwaukee, a few doors below the American Hotel.

my23tf S. ADLER & NEWBOUER.

BOYD & LEDYARD

No. 7 Spring Street,

MILWAUKEE,

HAVE RECEIVED AND WILL CONTINUE TO RECEIVE daily, Large Additions to their Magnificent Stock of

NEW SPRING GOODS!

Bonnets, Ribbons and Millinery Goods,

EMBROIDERIES,

AND

CARPETING.

They would call particular attention to their large stock of

DRESS GOODS.

SILKS OF ALL KINDS, CHALLIE, GRENADINES, BAREGES, Barege De Laines, Printed Muslins, Lawns, English and American Prints, all of which will be sold at "GREATLY REDUCED PRICES."

They are also in receipt of a large stock of

PARASOLS,

Embracing the most fashionable styles and colors, which will be sold lower than can be sold at any other establishment in this city.

Those desirous of purchasing Good Goods, Cheap Goods and Fashionable Goods, of a house that has always adhered to the ONE PRICE CASH SYSTEM, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Milwaukee, May 16, 1854. my17

FLOUR MILLS FOR SALE!

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE HIS Flour Mills, known as the

"EXCELSIOR MILLS," LODI.

Said Mill has Two Run of Four-Foot Bur Stones, with two Sett of Bolts, Separator, Grimes' Smut Machine, and all necessary Fixtures for doing Merchants' or Custom Work.

Said Mill is situated in the flourishing village of Lodi, eighteen miles north of Madison, on a durable stream of water, and has a better reputation for doing Good Work than any other Mill within twenty-five miles.

PRICE—Five Thousand Five Hundred Dollars.

TERMS—Fifteen Hundred Dollars down, the remainder in from one to three years.

For further particulars inquire of P. C. HALE, Esq., of Milwaukee, or of the subscriber J. O. EATON, Lodi, Columbia County, Wisconsin.

☞ A Good Store, Dwelling House and eight valuable Village Lots, can be purchased if desired.

my23tf J. O. EATON.

JUST RECEIVED.

AT C. J. GILBERT & CO'S, NO. 17 WISCONSIN street,

Life and Sayings of Mrs. Partington.
Mrs Partington's Carpet Bag of Fun.
Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio.
Little Ferns for Fanny's Little Friends.
Lewie, or the Bended Twig.
Crystalline, or the Heiress of Fall Down Castle.
Autographs for Freedom.
Fun Jottings, by N. P. Willis.
Hurry Graphs, by "
The Shady Side.
The Sunny Side.
Songs for Little Ones at Home.
Minnie Hermon, the great Temperance Romance.
Rollo's Tour in Europe.
Bleak House.

Together with many other new publications, presenting an array of Wit, Talent and Humor, which is seldom, if ever, found in a Bookstore this side of New York City.

my25 C. J. GILBERT & CO.

C. W. NEWTON,

REMOVED TO THE STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY W. H. BYRON & CO.,

153 East Water Street,

I AM RECEIVING my spring stock of goods and in readiness to wait upon all who may favor me with a call. I am increasing my stock and can furnish goods as cheap as ever. Always on hand to show goods with pleasure. C. W. NEWTON.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FEW MORE French and English soft Straw Bonnets, at the Lace and Millinery Store of

May 23d. L. BLAKE.
my25 23 Wisconsin st.

Whitewashers' Occupation Gone!

JUST RECEIVED at C. J. Gilbert & Co's, new and elegant patterns of Gilt, Satin and Plain Wall Paper

my25. C. J. GILBERT & CO., 17 Wisconsin st.

CHINA! CHINA!! CHINA!!!

A SPLENDID Stock French and English China, consisting of Gold Band and white Dinner sets, Rich Decorated, Gold Band, Gilt Luster, and white Tea Setts. Fruit Bowls, Cake Plates, Fancy Coffees, Candle Sticks, Colegne, &c., &c., can be found at No. 163 East Water st.

my25 F. J. BLAIR.

School Books and Blank Books.

A NEW SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED.

my25 J. A. HALL.

THIRD ARRIVAL!

OF THE LAMPLIGHTER, at C. J. GILBERT & CO'S, No. 17 Wisconsin Street.

my25

JUST RECEIVED,

A FINE LOT of Ladies Dress Caps and Mohair Head Dresses. L. BLAKE'S

my25 23 Wisconsin st.

DRY GOODS, &C.

SEXTON BRO. & CO.,

EASTERN WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE,

147 East Water Street.

1854.

Packages American, English and EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, Yankee Notions, Hosiery, Straw Hats and Bonnets,

Comprising the most Complete and Extensive Stock in our Line ever

Offered to the Trade of Wisconsin.

Which we offer

At New York and Boston Prices.

In addition to our

REGULAR SPRING STOCK,

Now Landing and Opening,

We are receiving Weekly from the Eastern Markets

The Latest Importations & New Styles

OF AMERICAN GOODS.

SEXTON, BRO. & CO.,

ap20 147 East Water Street.

HOUGHTON & CO.,

206 West Water-St.

NEW

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

LARGEST ARRIVAL OF

THE SEASON!

WE ARE NOW OPENING AT

No. 206 West Water Street,

(A few doors North of Spring Street,)

A Large and Select Assortment of

NEW DRY GOODS,

Purchased under very Favorable Circumstances, which we will sell at

Lower Prices than ever before!

Consisting in part as follows:

Prints, from 6¼ to 12½cts.
Ginghams,
Printed Lawns, 6¼ cts.,
Challi Bareges,
Barege Delaines,
Mousselin Delaine
Printed Bareges,
Plain and Barred Swiss,
Dotted Swiss,
Checked Cambrics,
Victoria Lawn,
Collars and Chemisettes,
Undersleeves,
Black and Plaid Silks,
Chameleon Silks,
Shawls, a great variety,
Bonnets,
Parasols,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Black Lace Veils,
Black Lace Mitts,
Fans, a good assortment,
Ribbons,
Laces,
Fringes,
Velvet Trimmings, &c., &c,

In short, without stopping to enumerate we would say to all

Call and See our Goods!

And we will satisfy you that we can sell Goods at as LOW PRICES as any House in this or any other City.

P. S. Bleached and Brown Sheetings at NEW YORK PRICES. ap25 1mo

NEW SPRING GOODS!

By Express and Railroad.

BOYD & LEDYARD,

NO. 7 SPRING STREET,

West Side of River, Milwaukee.

Are constantly receiving from the East, beautiful styles of

Bonnets, Ribbons AND MILLINERY GOODS,

Together with a large lot of FANCY DRESS GOODS, such as Delaines, Challys, India Silks, Stripe and Pearl Silks, Ginghams, Prints, &c, &c, being altogether the largest assortment ever brought to this market.

They would call particular attention to their immense stock of

Lace Embroideries & White Goods,

which having been purchased under great advantages, they are enabled to sell lower than they have ever been offered in Milwaukee.

☞ Terms cash, and no deviation from the first price asked, call, see, and examine.

Milwaukee, April 19, 1854. ap22

New Goods! New Goods!!

I AM JUST RECEIVING MY

SPRING STOCK OF GOODS,

Which were purchased under as favorable circumstances as any in the market; having been purchased Exclusively FOR CASH, and will be sold at as Low Prices (if not Lower) than at any other establishment in the City. For the proof of which it will only be necessary for those wishing to purchase, to call at

No. 199 East Water Street,

And examine Goods and Prices. My Goods are of as good Quality and Styles as any in the market, and consist of nearly every thing in the Dry Goods Line. Such as

Silks, Cashmeres, Tissues, Bereges Muslin and Berege De Laines, Lawns, Jaconetts, Ginghams, Chambras, Poplins, &c., &c. Crape, Brocha, Cashmere and Silk Shawls and Scarfs, Mantillas, Parasols, Fans, &c.

Embroideries,

Consisting of Chemizetts, Collars, Undersleeves, Worked Bands, Edgings and Insertings.

Straw Goods consisting of Bonnets, Flats, Children's Hats, and Straw Trimmings. Irish Linens Linen Lawns, Linen Cambrick, Linen Handkerchiefs, &c, &c.

Together with a good assortment of Domestic Goods, which will be sold Cheap for Cash, at No. 199 East Water Street, Martin's Block. ap20 E. S. BURR.

SPRING GOODS.

Just Received By Express!!

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK.

A LARGE and elegant assortment of New Style Bonnets, Ribbons and Dress Goods, among which may be found—

SUPER COL. SILK CHALLI'S
Super Black " "
French Ginghams,
French Lawns,
All Wool Delaines, Plain,
" " " Fig.
Velvet ribbons,
Crape Shawls,
Printed Lawns,
Silk and Worsted Bareges.
Marabaun Silks, "a beautiful article."
Fancy Dress and Plain Silks.
Super Black Silks—Bischoffs & Gro De Zurich, of rich Lustre and Warranted.

Parasols, Kid gloves, &c., &c., to all of which we invite the attention of the community.

Goods Arriving Every day.

ap10dtf BRADFORD BROTHERS. 155 East Water st.

BLACK SILKS.

ALL WIDTHS OF BISCHOFF'S First quality.
Black Silks, " Gro Des Zurich,
Just rece'd at BRADFORD BROTHERS.

Spring and Summer Prints.

21 CASES NEW PRINTS, including the New Styles of Cocheco, Merrimac Globe Mills, just received and now opening at

ap25 BRADFORD BROTHERS.

Carpeting, Druggets,

India Matting, Floor Oil Cloths,

RUGS AND DOOR MATTS,

With Worsted Brocatelles, Damasks, *MOREENS, CORDS AND TASSELS,*

And a general assortment of

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

May be found at

H. P. PECK'S,

140 East Water Street, United States Block. ap15

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL

MUSICAL COMPOSITIONS,

JUST RECEIVED AT

H. N. HEMPSTED'S MUSIC STORE

And Piano Forte Ware Rooms,

175 East Water Street,

NEW SONGS.

GIVE ME A KISS. While we have missed you. Do Good, by Woodbury. A World of Love at Home. I'm thinking of my childhood's days. Ben Bolt's Grave. The Little Low Room where I Courted my Wife. Come in Beautiful Dreams. St. Clair to Eva in Heaven. Katy's Defence. Wreck of the San Francisco. We are Happy now Dear Mother. We meet again. Mountain Echo.—Uncle Tom's Religion. "I'se so wicked," by Topsy. Poor Ellie. Come to the Woods, &c.

NEW GUITAR MUSIC.

NEW POLKAS, SCHOTTISCHES &C.

Wig Wag Polka. Baltimore Clipper Waltz, by Julien.—Good for Nothing Polka. First Love Schottisch. Prima Donna Waltz, with variations. Review Quadrille. Pretty Polka. Grobe's Musical Ladder. Santa Claus Polka—Floral Polka. Nocturne, by Talexy. Pelham Schottisch. &c. my5

EMPIRE

Trunk and Harness Manufactory.

SADDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, WHIPS, CARPET Bags, constantly on hand, or made to order in the BEST STYLE on Reasonable Terms. Trunks Wholesale and Retail as cheap as can be bought in New York City at Nos. 62 and 61 East Water Street J. T. WALLIS.

Milwaukee, February 7, 1854. feb7

A STORE TO LET.

I HAVE A SMALL STORE TO LET on East Water Street, at a good point for business.

my3ltf O. H. WALDO, Kirby's Block Wisconsin Street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MILWAUKEE MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office 155 East Water Street.

Capital over $185,000—in Cash and Premium Notes

THIS Company offers unrivalled facilities for the insurance of Buildings and Personal Property against fire. The advantages offered are security beyond the reach of circumstances, the real estate insured is by law bound for the assessments made to cover losses beyond the power of evasion. Every person insured is a member of the Company, and entitled to one vote. The cost of insurance does not exceed one-third as much as with Stock Companies, saying nothing of the increased security and the incomparable ease with which losses are settled. During the last five years, this Company have issued 2500 Policies, and made but three assessments at a cost to the property insured, not exceeding two mills on the dollar. Its business is principally confined to this State.

P. H. HILL, Sec'y. S. S. DAGGETT, Pres't.
G. J. FOWLER, CITY AGENT.
apr9

LAGER BEER IN BOTTLES.

C[illegible] & CO. respectfully announce to the Public, that from this date, their

BOTTLE BEER WAGON,

Will make regular tours in the city every day. And they would recommend this pure, healthy and strengthening LAGER BEER, now so much in favor of the people for Family use, as well as for Hotels and Saloons, as it not only keeps fresh for months, but gains considerable in taste by being bottled some time.

☞ Orders to be left at their Beer Hall, Market Square.

May 1st, 1854. my3d4m

Farina! Farina!

THIS wholesome and delicious article, which ought to be in every family, is now made in Wisconsin, and will be sold very low, so as to induce the public to give it a trial. As an article of food for children, invalids, etc., etc. it is unsurpassed, and it will make an Epicure's mouth water—in the shape of Ice, Plum and Baked Puddings, and in an hundred other forms.

It will be put up in printed wrappers of one pound each, with directions for use, and sold at wholesale by the subscriber. GUSTAV PFEIL, Milwaukee, Wis.

oct3-1yr Proprietor of Columbia Mills.

Written Orders for Farina will be received through the Post Office—box 538.

PAINTING!

JOHN LOWTHER,

(LATE LOWTHER & COLLINGBOURN,)

RETURNS his thanks to the friends of the old firm, and solicits the continuation of the patronage of the same, in his line of

House, Sign, Ornamental, and IMITATION OF WOOD & MARBLE

PAINTING,

and all the various branches of his business.

He will be found at the old stand (Nos. 9 & 11 Michigan Street,) ready and willing to attend to the wants of the public.

TERMS LOW.

Milwaukee, Jan. 5th, 1853 JOHN LOWTHER. jan6 1yr

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!

CHRISTIAN WAHL, MANUFACTURER of GLUE, keeps constantly on hand a good assortment which he sells at New York prices.

☞ New York prices paid for Glue Stuff.

Milwaukee, Nov. 1, 1853. nov3

SHIP CHANDLERY

AND

SAIL LOFT,

On Erie Street, next west of the Blue Warehouse.

THE undersigned still continues the business of Sail-making and Ship Chandlery, at his stand on Erie Street, next west of the Blue Warehouse, where may be found 20,000 lbs. of Manilla and Tarred Rope, all sizes Tar, Pitch, Oakum, Chains, Anchors, Blocks, and all goods in his line, which he offers for sale on favorable terms.

aug 18 G. D. NORRIS.

WILLIAM WOODRUFF,

MAKER of Awnings, Tents, Wagon Covers, Boat sails, Bags, &c. Keeps always on hand material for making the above articles, at the shortest notice. Rope spliced with neatness and dispatch. Orders to be left at his residence, corner of Michigan and Jackson Sts., 3d Ward.

N. B.—Belting for Elevators made to order, and Steam Boilers covered with Canvas and Felt. mr15

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Messrs. R. King & Co.

Gents:—Please inform the numerous readers of the *Sentinel* that we have received a large quantity of CHILDREN'S SHOES AND GAITERS of the latest styles, and that we shall hereafter receive by every boat large lots of Boots and Shoes, adapted to the wants of men, women and children. We shall depend upon you during the spring and summer, to keep the public informed that we shall have on hand, at all times, as good an assortment of Goods in our line of our own eastern manufacture as can be found in the Great West.

Yours &c., ATKINS & STEELE, 171 East Water St. Milwaukee.

ap25

MILWAUKEE

ENGLISH AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL,

OPPOSITE YOUNG'S HALL, WISCONSIN ST.

THE next term of this School will commence on Monday, March 6th, 1854. This Institution has been in successful operation for four years, and at present enjoys an encouraging degree of prosperity. The School is designed to accommodate youth of both sexes, who wish to acquire a complete ENGLISH and COMMERCIAL Education, with a thorough discipline of the mind.

Classes in the English Department will be conducted as formerly.

GERMAN CLASS by Prof. WALTER, at 4 P. M.
FRENCH CLASS by Prof. LARIGO, at 6 P. M.
EVENING CLASS, in Writing and Book-Keeping, from 7 to 10.

N. B.—BOOK KEEPING, WRITING and Arithmetic are thoroughly and efficiently taught by Prof. Larigo. Gentlemen conversant with business may attain a masterly knowledge of double entry in two or three weeks.

The Principal gives good assurance that he and his assistants will continue to labor incessantly for the mental and moral culture of those committed to their charge.

Tuition as heretofore. See Circular.

C. F. LARIGO, Principal.

Milwaukee, February 22, 1854. aug30

Extra Sugar Cured Family Hams.

THE UNDERSIGNED having embarked in the enterprise of Curing and Smoking Hams and Shoulders, would announce to his friends and the public, that he is now taking from the Smoke House his first lot, cured in a style equal to any produced by the most celebrated curers of Cincinnati. He invites the attention of Grocers, Hotel Keepers and Families, who may wish to supply themselves with an extra article. He may be found at Messrs. Johnson & Co's Warehouse, usually known as the Reed Warehouse. WM. B. ALVORD.

January 24, 1854. jan24tf

Milwaukee Bible Depository.

REDUCED PRICES!

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS IN ALL THE DIFferent Languages, and in all the different styles of Binding, can be obtained at the New York prices—ranging from Five Cents to Six Dollars.

Depository No. 3, over Exchange Bank, opposite the United States Hotel. apl-tf A. WHEELER, Treas.

FOR SALE.

THE WELL KNOWN SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORY of Samuel Furnace, situated on Clinton Street, in the Fifth Ward. For further particulars apply to SAMUEL FURNACE, on the Premises.

Milwaukee, April 7, 1854. ap29-3mo*

LUMBER! LATH! SHINGLES!

WE are now receiving a large and well selected stock of

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, PINE

TIMBER & CEDAR POSTS,

at the old stand of N. Ludington and Co., on East Water Street, opposite Dousman's Warehouse.

ap4 J. L. McVICKAR & Co.

Upholstery and Paper Hanging.

J. BRATTAN,

Opposite Young's Hall, Wisconsin-St.,

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND, OR WILL MAKE TO Order, Hair, Moss, Cotton, Sea Grass, Straw and Spring Mattrasses, Feather Beds and Pillows, Lounges of various Patterns and prices, Easy and Detroit Chairs. Also Extension Sofa Beds, as cheap as they are convenient. He will also be on hand for

Making and Putting Down Carpets,

Fixing up Cornices and Curtains, and all Jobbing belonging to this branch of his Business.

Furniture Made, Repaired and Varnished.

☞ Don't Forget, Opposite Young's Hall, Corner of Main and Wisconsin Streets. feb25d&w

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

PETER PERNOW would call the attention of the Public to his selected stock of Wines, Champagnes and Liquors, also the most favorite brand of Old Havana and German Cigars. No. 238 East Water street, next door to Post Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. mr27-1yr

ROPE! ROPE! ROPE!

100 COILS MANILLA ROPE, GENUINE.
50 " Jute "
50 " Hemp "
100 doz. assorted Bed Cords, Manilla, Flax and Hemp.
For sale at low prices by H. J. NAZRO & Co.

CAST IRON WELL CURBS.

A SMALL LOT of this neat and convenient article just received. It is for Wells and Cisterns, and should be placed over all of them, where there are children. Please call and see them. For sale by

my12 H. J. NAZRO & CO

"PICK HANDLES"

A SMALL LOT of Pick Handles just received and for sale by my12 H. J. NAZRO & CO.

PUMP CHAIN.

10,000 lbs. Galvanized Pump Chain received and for sale by

my12 H. J. NAZRO & CO.

Hard Wood Lumber!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ESTABLISHED A LUMber Yard on the Canal, opposite the Old Saw Mill, for the purpose of keeping a

Full Supply of all Descriptions

OF HARD WOOD LUMBER,

And will fill all orders on short notice, in any amount from his Steam Saw Mill, which is now Cutting from Forty to Fifty Thousand Feet per week.

So call at the OLD SAW MILL as heretofore.

L. COMSTOCK.

Milwaukee, May 11th, 1854. my11d6mo

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the style of Tucker & Garvey, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Garvey remaining in the old Office in Furlong's Block.

W. H. TUCKER.
E. C. K. GARVEY.

Milwaukee, May 11, 1854. my12-1md

BOOTS and Shoes to fit, from Tom Thumb to my Giant, at wholesale and retail J. ROONEY.

BUFFALO ADVERTISEMENTS.

Jewett & Root's Stoves at Wholesale,

AT BUFFALO, N. Y.

JEWETT & ROOT have removed to their new buildings on Mississippi street, adjoining their Stove Works, and will give their whole attention to the manufacture and wholesaling of stoves.

For extent and variety of beautiful and original designs, for durability, usefulness and economy, their assortment is not excelled by that of any establishment in the United States.

Our facilities have been very largely increased during the past year.

We offer to the trade upon the most liberal terms—

3 sizes Western Star new elevated oven.
3 " May Queen, "
4 " New Eagle, Air Tight.
4 " Clipper, "
4 " Prairie Flower, "
3 " Express, "
4 " Premium, "
3 " Sun [illegible] Burner, new cook stove for coal
3 " Parlor Oven—has boiling and baking facilities.
1 " Jewett & Root's New Hotel range.
4 " Bone Air Tight Parlor, for wood.
3 " Casket " oval shape, open top and cast iron.
2 " Cottage Parlor, [illegible], open top with ovens.
3 " Pearl, top and base sheet iron, air tight open top
4 " Jewett & Root's Folding doors, for wood.
3 " [illegible], a new Franklin, for coal.
3 " " " wood.
2 " Franklin, [illegible] for any kind of coal.
2 " Dwarf, a small [illegible] for coal.
2 " Jewett & Root's [illegible] Plate Stoves.
2 " Oval Six Plate Air Tight, a new stove.
2 " Oval Dining Room [illegible]
2 " Jewett & Root's Sitting Room, with Oven.
2 " Extra heavy plate stoves, for wood.
3 " Jewett & Root's [illegible] coal burners [illegible] coal stove.
Furnace Heaters.
2 " Potash Kettles, with and without Flanges,
Cauldron Kettles.
8, 5, and 3 pail Kettles.

mr22 3mo JEWETT & ROOT.

The Niagara Pail and Tub Co.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.,

CONTINUE TO MANUFACTURE and keep on hand at their Depot in this City, a large assortment of WOOD PAILS, TUBS and KEELERS, made from the best of stock, and warranted equal if not superior to any manufactured elsewhere.

The patronage of Merchants and Dealers is respectfully solicited.

Orders addressed to Messrs. Pratt & Co., Hardware Merchants, or to the subscriber, will meet with prompt attention.

Circulars containing a list of Ware and prices, will be forwarded on application to Messrs. P. & Co., or the undersigned. F. P. WOOD, Superintendent.

Buffalo, March 1st, 1854. mr3-6mod.

WATER-LIME

AND

GROUND PLASTER

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, FOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

J. S. BUELL,

Forwarding and Commission Merchant

apr6 BUFFALO NEW YORK.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

AT WHOLESALE!

109 EAST WATER ST., 109

THOMPSON LITTELL,

IS NOW RECEIVING HIS FALL STOCK OF

GROCERIES!!

HIS Stock is complete and very large. The subscriber has been engaged in the Wholesale Grocery Business for the past four years, and feels confident that his facilities for buying Goods in his line are not surpassed by any House in the West, and will guarantee to duplicate any Retail Dealer's order purchased in New York, adding necessary expenses.

His Stock consists, in part, as follows:

50 Hhds. Brown Sugar, Various Grades.
25 BBLS. CLARIFIED SUGAR.
50 Bbls. CRUSHED, GROUND AND LOAF, DO.
250 Bags Rio, Laguayra and Java Coffee!
25 HHDS. MOLASSES. 20 BBLS. DO.
10 Bbls. Stewart's Syrup!
200 *BOXES OF SARDINES.—100 do CASTILE, BROWN & PALE SOAP.*
Pepper, Spice, Nutmegs Indigo, &c.

Also on hand, Plows, Harrows, Thermometers, Churns, together with a full assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural implements from the celebrated Manufactory of Ruggles, Nourse Mason & Co., and others. Also agent E. S. DuPont, De Nemours & Co's celebrated Powder, in Kegs, Canisters, and Safety Fuse, in large or small quantities, always on hand and for sale cheap.

The subscriber would tender his thanks for the liberal manner he has been patronized for the last four years, and hopes to merit a continuation by strict attention to the wants of his customers.

Sept. 12, 1852. d&wlyr

AUCTION & COMMISSION HOUSE.

J. HOOD.

Auction & Commission Merch't,

HAVING HAD LONG experience in the AUCTION BUSINESS, IN MILWAUKEE, and well known to this community for several years, has recently opened the

CHECKERED AUCTION ROOM,

No. 196, East Water Street,

for his Auction Rooms, where he will be ready, at all times, to make liberal Cash Advances on all kinds of Merchandise, Furniture, &c., for Auction or Private Sales.

Money loaned on Personal Securities.

Auction Sales made in any part of the City, on the most reasonable terms. dec13y J. HOOD, Auctioneer.

PIG IRON.

THE NORTH-WESTERN IRON CO. offer for sale at the Office of their Agents, LUDINGTON & CO., in Milwaukee,

1,000 Tons Number One Iron.

The Iron is of good quality and superior to Scotch Pig for most purposes. mr19d3mow3mo

211 EAST WATER STREET.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving his Fall stock of SADDLERY, HARDWARE, & CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, and is enabled to offer to his customers and Saddlers throughout the State greater inducements than ever to send in their Orders.

His assortment will be found complete, and orders will filled at as low prices as any place in the West.

Also Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Manufactured Saddlery, Harness, Trunks, Whips, &c., &c.

October 5th, 1852. GEORGE DYER. oct

SCHLESINGER'S

GUTTA PERCHA PENS.

MANUFACTURED IN BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, and Patented in the United States for 14 years.

They are made of Steel, coated with GUTTA PERCHA, which prevents them from corroding, even with the strongest test, Nitric Acid, and

Pointed with a Circular piece of Platina

In order to prevent them from spattering, tearing, or catching in the paper, no matter how carelessly they may be used.

NONE GENUINE except those obtained from the SOLE AGENTS in this City and County,

W. L. HOPKINS & BRO.,

83 East Water Street.

The Book Trade and others can be supplied at FIFTY CENTS PER DOZ., OR FOUR DOLLARS PER GROSS.

The Public are informed that they can see my Patent at my Agents' Store, as above.

S. SCHLESINGER.

mr13-1yr 21 Maiden Lane, New York.

Wisconsin Trunk Manufacory,

—121—

East Water Street, Milwaukee

AND

PEMIUM STORE,

—23—

CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

W. & G. WRIGHT, manufacturers of Trunks and Valises, of every description. Country Dealers and others supplied with Travelling and Packing Trunks, at the lowest prices, at wholesale and retail. feb25w

AT IT AGAIN!

Empire Shaving Saloon.

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the Shaving and Bathing Saloon, No. 17 Wisconsin Street, formerly occupied by J. Gray, begs leave to say that having repaired and refitted the Shop and Bathing Room, he has OPENED, and shall be happy to wait on any or all of his old Customers and friends and the public generally who may favor him with their patronage.

Particular attention will be paid to our Bathing Department, that it be kept clean and well supplied with clean water and clean towels. Confident in our ability to do "*What's Right,*" we bespeak for the SALOON a share of public patronage. It shall always be our endeavor to please. my3 GEO. H. SYMES.

ICE! ICE!!

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY INFORMS the citizens of Milwaukee that he has laid in a very Large Supply of the Finest Ice, cut from the South part of the Milwaukee River, and that he will be ready to Furnish the same, as Reasonable terms, to all old Customers and as many new ones as I can get, during the coming season.

Orders left for Ice at H. WARNER'S Provision Store, No. 206 East Water street, will receive prompt attention.

Milwaukee, April 1st, 1854 HENRY KRUEGER & CO. apr1dff

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

TWENTY ACRES OF LAND WITHIN the City Limits, North Point.

210 acres adjoining the City Limits on the Lake Shore. 12 acres three-fourths of a mile north of City Limits, on the Lake Shore. 40 acres 2½ miles west of City Limits near the Spring Street Road. North 40 feet of Lot 3 B 9, on Main, between Wisconsin and Mason streets.

House and Lot on Jackson, near Division Street, being Lot 8 Block 135. Also 800 Cords of Hard Wood near the City Limits on Lake Shore. Also, Imported Timber, both large and small. Terms of Sale will be easy. Inquire at 2d house from the corner of Martineau & Milwaukee Streets.

mr10d6mo P. MARTINEAU.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THIS DAY RECEIVED, a new supply of Paper Hangings of all grades from the lowest to the highest, containing many new patterns. S. CHAPMAN,

my25 165 East Water St., up stairs.

HARDWARE, &C.

LATE IMPORTATIONS OF

Hardware and Stoves.

C. W. NEWTON,

AT THE OLD STORE OF W. H. BYRON & CO.

153 East Water St,

SIGN OF THE ANVIL.

HARDWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTIONS.

Carpenter and Coopers' Tools,

Britannia and Japanned Wares,

GUNS AND PISTOLS.

I AM IN READINESS to furnish Stove Dealers with Rathbone & Co's ALBANY, COOK, BOX and PARLOR STOVES, at Manufacturer's Prices—Freight added.

I continue to sell that good

BROTHER JONATHAN

COOK STOVE,

I have sold the B. J. for the past three years. It has been thoroughly tested by thousands who will testify that it is the most complete Cook Stove that can be. I have four sizes of B. J. There is a summer attachment to the stove which will make half difference less of the amount of fuel used in the Summer season and does away with all unnecessary heat, which other stoves make that have not the attachment. The oven is much larger than any other stove of the same size in the market. I warrant the stove to give complete satisfaction, if not, to be returned and money refunded. I will refer you to hundreds of the citizens of Milwaukee that are using the Stove.

Also the Manufacture of

Tin, Copper, & Sheet Iron Wares.

☞ Jobbing done on the shortest notice. Highest cash price paid for old Copper and Brass. je20

Eagle Steam Power Foundry.

WEST WATER STREET,

MILWAUKEE, ... WISCONSIN

TURTON & SERCOMB,

Proprietors,

RESPECTFULLY beg to inform their friends and the public generally, that they continue to manufacture all kinds of

ENGINES,

Cast and Wrought Iron Works,

for Grist and Saw Mills. Also, all kinds of Machinery, at their well known establishment, Nos. 292 and 300 West Water Street.

They are themselves both practical mechanics, the one a pattern maker of twenty years' experince; the other a moulder of thirty year's experience. They likewise employ none but the very best workmen that can be obtained.

Their stock of patterns cannot be equalled—they have all been made in this city, expressly for the wants of this State—and they can and will do better than any similar establishment in this State, and on the shortest notice.

☞ They respectfully call the attention of the public to their ENGINE DEPARTMENT.

☞ CASH PAID FOR OLD COPPER.

TACMAS TURTON. JOHN SERCOMB.
apr2

HARDWARE,

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

AT THE

HARDWARE STORE OF

A. K. WILLIAMS,

25 SPRING STREET,

First door East of the American House,

WEST SIDE OF THE RIVER.

A. K. WILLIAMS is now receiving and opening his Fall Stock of Goods, at No. 25 Spring street, where the Public can always find a general and complete assortment of Builders' Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters, Coopers and Blacksmiths Tools, Files Iron, Nails, Glass, Sash, &c., &c., which he will sell at wholesale or retail, as low as the lowest. ☞ Call and examine goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Carpenters

Can be furnished with Planes, Saws, Hatchets, Hammers, Augers, Levels, Bevels, &c., besides a general assortment of HOUSE TRIMMINGS.

Blacksmiths and Wagon Makers,

With Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Springs, Axles, Hammers, Files, Chisels, Hammers, &c.

Coopers,

With Knives, Truss Hoops, Adzes, Shaves, Howels, &c.

Farmers,

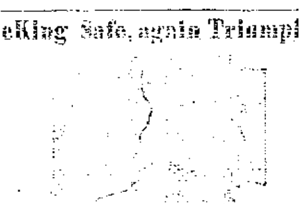
Will find a complete assortment of Farming Utensils.

Everybody else,

"and the rest of mankind," can be accommodated with Nails, Sash, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Crow Bars, Axles and Springs; two, three and four tined Forks; Coil, Ox and Log Chains; Chain and Cast Pumps, Currycombs and Cards, Horse and Paint Brushes. Also an assortment of Enamelled and Tin Sauce Pans and Kettles; Shovels and Tongs, Fire Setts and Standards; Trays, Waiters in setts, Brass and Pillar Candlesticks, Brass and Glass Curtain Pins and Bands, &c., &c.

Milwaukee, Oct. 1853.

FireKing Safe, again Triumphant.



$1,000 will be paid, if reliable evidence is shown, where they ever failed to protect valuable from Fire, where as other makers' Safes have proved worthless in various accidental and experimental tests, some of which occurred recently.

Read the following from Messrs. A. McClure & Co., wholesale and extensive dealers in Drugs, Medicines, &c.

ALBANY, July 27, 1852.

This is to certify, that on the 23d day of July, 1852, our entire stock, composed of Turpentine, Alcohol, Oil, Patent Medicines, &c., was consumed by fire; so rapid and severe was the fire that we were unable to close one safe until Mr. Tollman subsequently entered at the peril of his life and closed the doors.

After forcing the safe open after all this exposure and fire, which made us so careful for the safety of its contents, its valuables were found uninjured.

We have so much confidence in the security of the Fire King, that we shall have it immediately replaced.

A. McCLURE & CO.

ALBANY, Dec. 10, 1852.

This is to certify, that on the 7th day of May, 1851, I purchased of J. McB. Davidson, No. 7, single flange Safe, and that the same was subjected to a severe test on the 18th of December, 1851. After the fire was extinguished, its contents (books and papers,) were examined, and found to be perfectly preserved—not a leaf of my books being scorched.

P. J. CLAASSEN,
Importer of Wines, Cigars, &c., Broadway, Albany.

After an examination of P. J. Claassen's Safe and papers, we are convinced of the superiority of Davidson's Safes over all others.

FRANCIS S. LOW,
HORACE L. EMERY,
M. S. WADLEY,
E. J. LLOYD,
H. N. DOWE,
Assistant Agents Hartford Insurance Companies.
BUTTERFIELD & WALKER, Palmyra.

J. McB. DAVIDSON'S FIRE KING SAFE—Fire Proof and free from Dampness.

RAYMOND, WARD & CO., Agents, Chicago.

This Safe received the highest premium—a silver medal at the Fair of the New York State Agricultural Society which was held at Albany, September 1850. Also a medal and diploma for the best burglar and fire proof safe at the same Fair held at Utica, for 1852.

Raymond, Ward & Co. will receive orders for Davidsons Fire and Thief Proof Bank and Vault Doors. del9

This is to certify that on the 25th of September last we purchased of H. D. Rice, Esq., one of Mr. J. McB. Davidson's Fire Kings (No. 4 Single Flange); that on the 14th of November past it was subjected to a very severe test in the burning of our warehouse, in which was stored a large quantity of whisky and other combustible materials. On opening the safe we found all our papers, consisting notes letters and receipts, perfect and entirely legible.

feb14 Signed, BRADLEY.

S. SHEPARD, Agent. 189 East Water St.

NOTICE.

On Wednesday, Oct. 14th, I shall have the Pedigree and Terms for the season of the Comet Morgan Horse (lately brought from Vermont by me) printed and bound, ready for those wishing the use of him the first season, to enter their names. Season to commence the second day of April, and end the 31st day of July. He is limited for the season at fifty-two mares, two of them my own. It is claimed by those owning the Black Hawk Stock that stands so high in Vermont, that the *original* Black Hawk was sired by the Old Sherman Morgan, the grand sire of my horse. If so, the same cross blood can be raised in this State, and at a far less expense than to import them from Vermont; that was one reason for my bringing Comet Morgan West. His pedigree is fully authenticated.

HORACE CHASE.

Lake, Wis., Oct. 5, 1853. feb10d&wtf

KIDDER'S GAS REGULATOR

WE refer to the following Testimonials:

MR. J. L. DOUGLASS.—Sir:

Having used one of Kidder's Gas Regulators, we find it gives a more clear and beautiful Light, and its saving in consumption is very great. We would cheerfully recommend its general use.

C. L. HARMON,
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
H. FOWLER & CO.,
Chicago Tribune.
SCRIPPS & BROSS,
Dem. Democratic Press.
TREMONT HOUSE.
SHERMAN HOUSE.
E. W. WILLARD,
JOHN P. CHAPIN,
R. L. & C. L. WILSON & CO., Journal.
REED & WATKINS,
E. J. TINKHAM
Galena C. U. R. R.

WEDDELL HOUSE, Cleveland, April 18, 1854.

We have had one of Kidder's Patent Gas Regulators in use for over two months, and as the best evidence of our complete satisfaction, we give below an abstract of our Gas Bills for the last three months.

January, no Regulator	$122,40
February, with Regulator	77,10
March, with Regulator	66,90

All the above difference should not be attributed to the use of the Regulator but we are confident that *it has diminished our Gas Bills from twenty-five to thirty-three per cent,* and at the same time afforded a clear and steady light at a uniform pressure, independent of the number of burners in use. Signed, C. C. BUTTS & SON.

All Communications attended to with despatch.

my5tf J. L. DOUGLASS, Agent. Chicago, Ill.

Crockery! Crockery! Crockery!

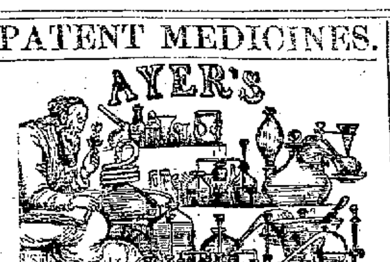
F. J. BLAIR AT NO. 163 EAST WATER STREET, is now opening a large stock of Crockery, of his own importation, consisting of Flowing Mulberry, Flowing Blue, Light Blue, White Iron-Stone and Common wares, which will be sold by the package or at retail at the lowest possible prices.

EMANUEL BANNAN,

ARNOLD & WILSON have just received, by Express, an additional invoice of [illegible] of this work.

Price, in Muslin, 25 cts. Library style, 20 cts., Fancy Paper, 12½ cts. 3 cts. additional, in either style, if sent by mail, Pre-Paid. je3

PATENT MEDICINES.



AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

For the rapid Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

Among the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life—increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a Remedy has at length been found which can be relied on, to cure the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures affected by its use, but we would present the following:—and refer further enquiry to my American Almanac, which the agent below named, will always be pleased to furnish free wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these statements.

Office of Transportation, Laurens R. R., S. S. Aug. 4, 1853.

J. C. AYER. Dear Sir,—My little son, four years old, has just recovered from a severe attack of malignant Scarlet Fever; his throat was rotten, and every person that visited him, pronounced him a dead child. Having used your CHERRY PECTORAL in California, in the winter of 1850, for a severe attack of Bronchitis, with entire success, I was induced to try it on my little boy. I gave him a tea-spoonfull every three hours, commencing in the morning, and by ten o'clock at night, I found a decided change for the better, and after three days use, he was able to eat or drink without pain.

Its use in the above named disease will save many a child from a premature grave, and relieve the anxiety of many a fond parent. For all affections of the Throat and Lungs I believe it the best medicine extant. A feeling of the deepest gratitude prompts me in addressing you these lines,—but for your important discovery, my little boy would now have been in another world.

I am yours, with great respect,
J. D. POWELL, Supt. Trans., L. R. R.

Rock Hill, (Somerset Co.,) N. J., July 21, 1852.

DR. J. C. AYER.—Since your medicine has become known here, it has a greater demand than any other cough remedy we have ever sold. It is spoken of in terms of unmeasured praise by those who have used it, and I know of some cases where the best they can say of it, is not too much for the good it has done. I take pleasure in selling it, because I know that I am giving my customers the worth of their money, and I feel gratified in seeing the benefit it confers.

Please send me a further supply, and believe me
Yours, with respect, JOHN C. WHITLOCK.

P. S. Almost any number of certificates can be sent to you, if you wish it.

Windsor, C. W., June 26, 1852.

J. C. AYER, Sir: This may certify that I have used your Cherry Pectoral for upwards of one year, and it is my sincere belief that I should have been in my grave ere this time if I had not. It has cured me of a dangerous affection of the lungs, and I do not overstate my convictions when I tell you it is a priceless remedy.

Yours very respectfully,
D. A. McCULLEN, Attorney at Law.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 28, 1850.

DR. J. C. AYER. My dear Sir,—Your medicine is much approved of by those who have used it here, and its composition is such as to insure and maintain its reputation.—I invariably recommend it for pulmonary affections, as do many of our principal physicians.

I am your friend,
CHAS. STREATER, M. D.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell Mass.

For sale by LAKE & HOPKINS, and BOSWORTH & SONS, Milwaukee, and by Druggists and Dealers every where. ap21 3mod&w

THE ROAD TO HEALTH!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

These Pills being composed entirely of medicinal herbs are of a most harmless nature, while the extraordinary cures they possess have rendered them universally popular in nearly every part of the world. The immense success they have met with throughout the states is most extraordinary, owing, it is presumed, to their wonderful efficacy in the cure of Billious complaints and disorders of the Liver and Stomach. Persons who persevere in using them in accordance with the directions, seldom fail in being restored to health.

WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY,—RESTORATION TO HEALTH OF A GENTLEMAN, AGED 45, WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR.

Copy of a Letter from the Rev. Charles Smith, dated Norton St. Philips, near Bath, Somersetshire, 17th August, 1853.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

Sir,—A Mr. JOSEPH PURVOY, formerly a resident of this place, had been in a declining state of health for upwards of three years, gradually wasting away to a shadow by nightly perspirations and want of appetite, which caused great uneasiness to his friends, as he had consulted various medical men in Bath, without effect. He at last used your Pills, and under providence was restored to health by their means. He lately emigrated to New York, and has just written to say, that he was never better in health, and desired me to acquaint you with the circumstance. I ought also to mention, that my wife had derived great benefit from the use of your Pills.

I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,
CHARLES SMITH, Dissenting Minister.

A PERMANENT CURE OF A DISEASED LIVER, OF MANY YEARS' DURATION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Gamis, Chemist, Yeovil, to Professor Holloway.

Dear Sir—In this district your Pills command a more extensive sale than any other proprietary medicine before the public. As a proof of their efficacy in Liver and Billious Complaints I may mention the following case. A lady of this town with whom I am personally acquainted, for years was a severe sufferer from disease of the Liver and digestive organs; her medical attendant assured her that he could do nothing to relieve her sufferings, and it was not likely she could survive many months. This announcement naturally caused great alarm among her friends and relations, and they induced her to make a trial of your Pills, which so improved her general health that she was induced to continue them until she received a perfect cure. This is twelve months ago, and she has not experienced any symptoms of relapse, and often declares the your Pills have been the means of saving her life.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,
July 23d, 1853. (Signed) J. GAMIS.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:—

Ague
Asthma
Billious Complaints
Blotches on the Skin
Bowel Complaints
Colics
Constipation of the Bowels
Consumption
Debility
Dropsy
Dysentery
Erysipelas
Female Irregularities
Fevers of all kinds
Fits
Gout
Head-ache
Indigestion
Inflammation
Jaundice
Liver Complaints
Lumbago
Piles
Rheumatism
Retention of Urine
Scrofula, or King's Evil
Sore Throats
Stone and Gravel
Secondary Symptoms
Tic Doulereux
Tumours
Ulcers
Venereal Affections
Worms of all kinds
Weakness from whatever cause, &c.

⁎ SOLD AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244 STRAND, (near TEMPLE BAR,) LONDON, and also at his HOUSE IN NEW YORK. ORDERS for Medicines in the States, addressed 'T. HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK,' will receive due attention. Sold also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States, in Boxes at 37½ cents, 87 cents and $1,50 cents each. To be had Wholesale of the principal Drug Houses in the Union.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

S JOHNSON, Jr., Wholesale and Retail Druggist, 151 East Water Street, Milwaukee, is the Wholesale Agent of Prof Holloway for Wisconsin. jan

To Real Estate Agents and others.

THE SUBSCRIBER, desirous of settling in Milwaukee, offers to exchange or sell his Real Estate for Property in this City, or Farms in this State. Said Estate is situated in Ann Arbor, County Seat of Washtenaw County, Mich., 38 miles west of Detroit, on the Michigan Central R. R., and well known as the handsomest and healthiest city on the line. Its population is about 6,000, and it is the most pleasant and thriving business City in the State, being the site of the Michigan University, Medical College and Observatory, which receive every year over 1,000 Students from every part of the Union. Its Water Privileges and surrounding Farming Country are second to none in the State.

The property offered is a New Block of Four Brick Stores, Stuccoed and Finished throughout, known as the Buchoz Block, and will in a short time be the best business part of the City. Adjoining said Block is a Fashionable Brick Dwelling House, finished for my private use, at a cost of about $5,000. Also a well-stocked Lumber Yard, and a Hardware Store, doing now a first rate business. This is a chance seldom met with, for a person wishing to engage in the trade. I will sell with or without said Stock of Goods. Take the Property together, it is the best and safest investment in the city.

Also several good Improved Farms, near Ann Arbor. Also Two First Rate New Billiard Tables, to exchange for Milwaukee Property.

For further particulars inquire of A. B. VAN COTT, Watch Maker, Milwaukee, or direct to me at Ann Arbor, Michigan. Title Perfect.

mr16tf L. R. BUCHOZ.

BILLECART SALMON'S

VERZENAY

CHAMPAIGN,

MAREUIL, SUR AY.

SOLE IMPORTER: ...... J. MEYER, Jr., N. Y.
Agent: HENRY WILD, Milwaukee, Wis.

A new supply of this favored Brand just received by express Orders to be left at the Beer Hall of

my25tf CHARLES BEST & CO., Market Square.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY

—OF—

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

Capital 300,000 Dollars,

Agent's Office, No. 9, Martin's Block, Milwaukee, WISCONSIN.

THIS COMPANY was organized in the year 1819, under a perpetual Charter, and insures against loss or damage by fire, Dwelling Houses, Stores, Manufacturing Establishments, Household Furniture and Merchandize in general, on terms as favorable as a sound and healthy condition will warrant.

THOMAS K. BRACE, President.
E. G. RIPLEY, Secretary.
je3 WILLIAM J. WHALING, Agent.

DRIED FRUIT.

20 TONS APPLES AND PEACHES, (Ohio Fruit,) just received and for sale by

ap29 KELLOGG & STRONG.

PATENT MEDICINES.

MEDICATED INHALATION.

A NEW METHOD.

A MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY has recently been made by Dr. CURTIS, for the cure of Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Lung Complaints, by Medicated Inhalation. Dr. CURTIS'S HYGEANA, or INHALING HYGEAN VAPOR and CHERRY SYRUP, has accomplished the most wonderful cures of Asthma and Consumption in the City of New York and vicinity for a few months past, ever known to man.— It is producing an impression on Diseases of the Lungs never before witnessed by the medical profession. (See certificates in hands of Agents.)

The Inhaler is worn on the breast, under the linen, without the least inconvenience, the heat of the body being sufficient to evaporate the fluid,—supplying the lungs constantly with a healing and agreeable vapor, passing into all the air cells and passages of the lungs that cannot possibly be reached by any other medicine. Here is a case of

ASTHMA CURED.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 28th, 1853.

For about eight years I have been severely afflicted with the Asthma; for the last two years I have suffered beyond all my powers of description; months at a time I have not been able to sleep in a bed, getting what rest I could sitting in my chair. My difficulty of breathing, and my sufferings, were so great at times, that for hours together my friends expected each hour would be my last. During the past six years I have had the aid and attendance of some of the most celebrated physicians, but have received no permanent benefit, and but little relief. I at length had the good fortune to procure Dr. Curtis's Hygeana or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup. At the time I first obtained it, I was suffering under one of my most violent attacks, and was in great distress, almost suffocating for want of breath. In less than ten minutes from the time I applied the Inhaler to my stomach, and took a teaspoonful of the Cherry Syrup, I was relieved in a great measure from the difficulty of breathing, and had a comfortable night. I have since continued it with the greatest possible benefit, and am now comparatively well. God only knows the amount of suffering this medicine has relieved me from. My advice to the suffering is,—TRY IT.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

NEW YORK, Dec 27th, 1853.

I came to New York in the ship Telegraph; my native place is St. John, New Brunswick; when I reached this city, my health was very poor; had a very bad cough, raised a great deal of matter, which was frequently mixed with blood; had pain in my left side, and was very weak and emaciated. My friends and physician pronounced my case Consumption, and beyond the reach of medicine. I accidentally heard of Dr. Curtis's Hygeana, or inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup, and obtained a package, which I verily believe was the means of saving my life.— Soon after wearing the Inhaler, I found it relieved the pressure on my lungs, and after a while the disease made its appearance upon the surface under the inhaler. I took the Cherry Syrup as directed, and continued to do so, my cough gradually growing better, until it entirely left me, and I now consider myself cured. I still wear the Inhaler, as the use of it is rather pleasant, and believing it strengthening and purifying to the lungs, I feel unwilling at present to dispense with it. JOHN WOOD.

Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 40 Cortlandt street; C. H. RING, corner of John street and Broadway, N. Y. Price $3 a package.

N. B.—Any person inclosing $3 to BOYD & PAUL, or CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, will receive a package containing a bottle of Hygean Vapor, one of Cherry Syrup, and an Inhaler, in a neat box, by express, free to any part of the United States; or four packages for $10. feb2-1yd&w

PROFESSOR WOOD'S

ORIENTAL SANATIVE LINIMENT.

THIS LINIMENT is not the mere creature of some old recipe, gotten up without knowledge or skill, and then presented to the world as a *sovereign balm for every wound,* and a cordial for every ill to which poor humanity is subject, but it is the result of long and faithful study, and is only submitted after testing its wonderful medicinal virtues in thousands of cases where every other accessible remedy had failed, and hence the proprietor can say with all confidence, that no intelligent person who once sees its effects will ever be without it. It will be observed by all that this Liniment, so pregnant with medicinal virtues, is a concentration of oils and other vegetable substances; and hence when applied, will not evaporate even in the smallest degree, and must penetrate to the seat of the disease, if that be possible, being perfect nonsense to claim (as most humbugs do) that it will penetrate throughout universal organized matter and enter the very bones.— But, instead of this, he will proceed to lay before the reader a plain, candid statement of facts.

1st. This Liniment is a valuable auxiliary in the treatment of some of the most formidable diseases with which it is our lot to contend; for instance, Inflammation of the lungs and bowels. By a thorough and continued application of this Liniment over the region of the affected organ these otherwise formidable diseases are at once disarmed of more than half their terrors, particularly among children, and thousands of mothers, were they allowed to speak, would, with all the eloquence of feeling and affection, bear their united testimony to the fact that it had snatched their children from the very jaws of death, and restored them to all their former health and beauty. Again—it will be found a powerful auxiliary in removing what is generally known as Ague Cake, or an enlargement of the spleen; indeed, in all cases where an external application is of service, this Liniment will be found useful. Again—Ringworm, Tetter, Neuralgia, swelled and stiff joints, Contracted cords, Bruises, Sprains, Galls, Wounds, Cuts, &c., have all been cured in an incredibly short space of time, by the use of the ORIENTAL SANATIVE LINIMENT. It also cures Scrofula, King's Evil, Foul Ulcers, and is applicable wherever an external remedy is required to reach the affected part. And for horses and cattle, for Windgalls, Ringbones, Sweeny, Spavins, Pole Evil, Fistules, Sprains, Galls, Bruises, Cuts, &c., the proprietor is satisfied that no remedy was ever offered to the world equal to it.

ST. LOUIS, March 28, 1854.

This is to certify that we have, for some months past, used Prof. Wood's Oriental Sanative Liniment, both upon our men and horses, and we have no hesitation in saying, that, although we have used many, if not all, of the popular liniments of the day, this is decidedly the best we have ever used, and all who use it will more than realize their most sanguine expectations of its wonderful effects.

JOHN FRINK & CO.

☞ Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at his celebrated "Hair Restorative" depots, 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., and 605 Broadway N. Y.

☞ Sold in Milwaukee, only by S. JOHNSON Jr. a wholesale and retail Druggist, who is also agent for Wood's celebrated Hair Restorative, 151 East Water St.

my19 6mlaw

GREAT CURE FOR

DYSPEPSIA!

THE TRUE

DIGESTIVE FLUID,

OR

Gastric Juice.

Prepared from RENNET, *or the fourth* STOMACH OF THE OX, *after directions of* BARON LIEBIG, *the great Physiological Chemist, by* J. S. HOUGHTON, *M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.*

This is NATURE'S OWN REMEDY for an unhealthy Stomach. No art of man can equal its curative powers. It contains no ALCOHOL, BITTERS, ACIDS, or NAUSEOUS DRUGS. It is extremely agreeable to the taste, and may be taken by the most feeble patients who cannot eat a water cracker without acute distress. Beware of DRUGGED IMITATIONS. Pepsin is NOT A DRUG.

Call on the Agent, and get a Descriptive Circular, gratis, giving a large amount of SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE, from Liebig's Animal Chemistry; Dr. Combe's Physiology of Digestion; Dr. Pereira on Food and Diet; Dr. John W. Draper, of New York University; Prof. Dunglison's Physiology; Prof. Silliman, of Yale College; Dr. Carpenter's Physiology; &c., together with reports of CURES from all parts of the United States.

☞ OBSERVE THIS!—Every bottle of the genuine PEPSIN bears the written signature of J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Copy-right and Trade Mark secured.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. Price, ONE DOLLAR per bottle.

☞ Sold in Milwaukee, by S. JOHNSON Jr., HENRY FESS; A. F. CLARK; and H. BOSWORTH & SONS.

oct 24-1yr-d&w

FRESH TEAS,

GROCERIES, &C.

JONES & CORL,

No. 208 East Water Street,

(Next Door to Popendick's Bank)

HAVE NOW IN STORE AND OFFER FOR SALE at the Lowest Rates, a full assortment of Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Fruit Oils, &c., &c., which will be delivered to any part of the City, from 6 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock at night, free of charge.

TEAS.

Old Hyson, Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin, Colong,

CANDLES.

Wax, 4s, 5s, 6s, Judd's Patent,
Adamantine, Stearine, Tallow.

SUGARS.

New Orleans, Coffee Sugar,
Stewart's Loaf, Belcher's Loaf,
Belcher's Crushed, Belcher's Powdered.

FRUITS.

Raisins, Citrons,
Currants, Mace,
Dried Huckleberries, Dried Peaches,
" Raspberries, " Apples,
" Plumbs.

COFFEE.

Old Government Java, Rio, Laguira.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Belcher's Golden Syrup, Belcher's Molasses,
Stewart's Sugar House Molasses, Stewart's Hive Syrup,
Extra Syrup.

Wine Vinegar, Cider Vinegar,
Preserved Pickles, 100 cans Oysters,
150 cans Sardines, 10 boxes Maccaroni,
160 doz Durkee's Baking Powd. 160 doz. Yeast Powders,
Washing Powders, Window Brushes,
Pope's Heads, Pope's Eyes,
W. W. Heads, assorted sizes, W. W. Brushes, handled,
Shoe Brushes, assorted, &c.

Sap Sago Cheese, Pine Apple do, Cocoa, Broma and Chocolate, Cream Tartar, Sup. Carb. Soda, Isinglass, Sperm, Tallow and Stearine Candles, Pails, Tubs, Wooden Ware of every description; large varieties of Toilet Soaps; altogether the choicest and greatest variety ever offered in the West. my8

Notice to Country Newspapers.

THE Country papers in Wisconsin having contracts with me for advertising, are hereby requested to insert advertisements (as they appear from time to time, in the Milwaukee papers) to the extent of their contracts and no farther, and send me a paper occasionally. H. D. HULL, Irving Book Store.

"Stop that Knocking at the Door!"

ANOTHER new supply of Wall and Curtain Paper may be found at 185 East Water Street, all "*good looking*" and cheap—Wholesale and Retail.

my25 J. A. HALL.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT on Cass Street, First Ward, at a bargain, if applied for immediately.

Also a good Farm on Spring Street, near the city, well fenced and divided into pasture, mowing, tillage and wood lots, with Frame House and Barn, and an Orchard of young Fruit Trees.

Also a Brick House and Lot on Cass Street, with a good Cistern, Well, Fruit Trees, &c.—a choice location. Apply to my20 P. C. HALE, Wisconsin-st.

PATENT MEDICINES.

DOCTOR D'S

Old Lock Hospital.

NO CURE NO PAY.

No. 112 Wells Street, Chicago.

The Only Certain Remedy

FOR THE CURE OF SECRET DISEASES, at 112 Wells street. By the strict system established at the LOCK HOSPITAL, 112 Wells street, all patients are sure of absolute privacy. The advantages of this system are too well known to need any comment. All who have any need of advice or attention from Dr. D. may confide in him with a full assurance of secrecy, and certain hope of recovery. Some of the most learned and famous men of the country have been under his charge—men of genius, intellect and power—and in no instance has the strictness of privacy been violated.

Invalids must be cautioned against the illiterate and unlearned in science, who do so much injury by quackery and imposition. The Vegetable Medicines of Dr. D. are now fully established, as the only certain remedy for venereal complaints, and those who are afflicted with such complaints, are seriously warned not to tamper with them by trusting those who practice the arts of quackery and balsam.

Dr. D. freely invites all troubled with disorders to call upon him. His charges are regulated by the circumstances of the case. No charge will be made where a cure is not effected. Dr. D. has [illegible] devoted many years to the exclusive study of [illegible] diseases, comprising, in their various shades, gonorrhea, syphilis, impotency, all diseases of the bones, &c. Nothing is needed but to call upon him, to make every thing satisfactory [illegible]. Such is the absolute efficacy of [illegible] that no question can possibly exist about it [illegible] once an individual becomes acquainted with the [illegible] cause and certain process. It is but for a man to say he is afflicted, and see himself cured.

The greatest point for the consideration of every body is to avoid all communication with persons unqualified to give them relief. Serious and dangerous consequences ensue, more than the world is aware of, from the treatment of quacks and impostors.

The only certain way is to visit the Lock Hospital, or Dr. D's office, at No. 150 Wells street, and at once place yourself under his care.

☞ Office will be kept open from 9 A. M. until 9 o'clock at night.

All letters (post paid) will receive prompt attention.— Any person wishing a private room until cured can have it by applying to Dr. D. aug6dly

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.

PROFESSOR WOOD OFFERS FOR SALE A perfect HAIR RESTORATIVE. It will in a short time restore the Hair which has become grey permanently to its original color—bring it out where it is gone, and arrest it where it is falling off—clean the head of the dandruff and itching—removes all cutaneous eruptions, and renders the scalp perfectly healthy by restoring the secretive organs to their original vigor and strength, and thus supply nutriment and coloring matter to it. It does not color the hair, but is, in short, a perfect Hair Invigorator and Tonic—in proof of which he will select from among the mass the following Certificates, viz:—

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
CARLYLE, June 27th, 1853.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effect. My hair was becoming, as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his "Restorative," it has resumed its original color, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.

SIDNEY BREESE,
Ex-Senator United States.

VINCENNES, Ind., June 15, 1852.

Prof. O. J. Wood—Dear Sir:—As you are about to manufacture extensively and vend your recently discovered Hair Restorative, I will state, for whomsoever it may concern, that I have used it and known others to use it—that I have for several years been in the habit of using other Hair Restoratives, and that I find yours vastly superior to any other I know. It entirely cleanses the head of dandruff, and with one month's proper use, will restore any person's hair to the original youthful color and texture, giving it a healthy, soft and glossy appearance, and all this without discoloring either the hands which apply it, or the dress on which it drops. I would, therefore, recommend its use to every one desirous of having a fine color and texture to hair. WILSON KING.

ST. LOUIS, June 29, 1853.

Prof. Wood—Dear Sir:—As you are about to prepare and vend your recently discovered Hair Restorative, and as you request my opinion of it, I will state that my hair was, a few months since, very gray, and after using two bottles of your Hair Restorative it assumed its original color; and since its application all dandruff has disappeared from my head, and I have been troubled with no disagreeable itching of the scalp. I am satisfied that those who use it will not regret it, as it gives the hair not only its original color, but it gives it the appearance of having been recently oiled. I am prepared, therefore, to recommend its use to all who are desirous of having a beautiful head of hair.

H. L. STEWART.

The following certificates speak for themselves, as the gentlemen whose signatures are attached, are known to thousands:—

ST. LOUIS, September 20, 1853.

Dr. O. J. Wood—Sir:—I have used nearly two bottles of your Hair Restorative, and have found its effects very satisfactory. It has entirely destroyed all dandruff from my head and has restored my hair to its original color, which had become quite gray. WM. TRUESDAIL.

St. Louis, September 29, 1853.

Dear Sir: By the advice of a friend of mine, who had been using your Hair Restorative, I was induced to try it, discovering, to my great astonishment, that my friend's hair, which, when I last saw him before, was very gray, had been completely restored to its original color, having as fine glossy appearance as it had [illegible] twenty years ago.

I commenced using the Restorative [illegible] weeks ago, and am perfectly convinced that it will produce the desired effect, it having restored the [illegible] hair, more than half of which was white, to precisely the state it was when I was twenty years old, with the same healthy and glossy appearance. I have no hesitation in recommending it to my friends and the public generally, believing that if used according to directions they will not be disappointed.

Yours, very respectfully,

N. B. HOLMAN.

BRISSFIELD, June 21, 1853.

Prof Wood—Dear Sir: Since you request me to give you a statement of the effects of your wonderful Restorative upon me, I cheerfully state, in reply, that I have now used three bottles of it; and although my hair when I commenced its use was a silvery white (my age being sixty-four,) in one month's time it had resumed precisely its original color and so perfect that my friends all thought I looked twenty years younger than usual. All scarcely knew what to make of what they considered a perfect miracle, until I informed them it was but the result of an invention of yours called Hair Restorative. I will also state that I was much troubled with dandruff and itching, particularly when in perspiration; but it only required three or four applications to remove all dandruff and itching; and although my hair had fallen off until I was somewhat bald, I now have as fine a head of hair, both in color, softness and lustre, as I had when but a youth, and quite as abundant. It is proper for me to state that I commenced its use in August last, and used none since January. I have no doubt therefore but what the change is a permanent one; I can therefore recommend it as the most wonderful discovery of the age in which we live. S. M. RANDALL.

Extract of a letter from R. Thorn, Sheriff of La Salle county, Illinois:

OTTAWA, Ill., August 21, 1853.

Prof. O. J. Wood—Dear Sir: Yours of June [illegible], accompanied by a bottle of your Hair Restorative, was received. I very soon thereafter commenced using it, and it has entirely restored my hair to its natural youthful color.— There is considerable inquiry for the article, &c.

Very respectfully yours, R. THORN.

☞ Prepared and sold at No. 124 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, St. Louis, Mo. A very liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers.

☞ Beware of counterfeits, as it is so astonishing in its effects it is already being counterfeited, but called by different names.

Address O. J. WOOD, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale in Milwaukee by S. JOHNSON, Jr., Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
dec12 No. 151 East Water Street

HIGHLY IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the Afflicted Everywhere,

DR. A. L. ADAMS' LIVER BALSAM

COMES GREETING!

DR. A. L. ADAMS' NEW CURE FOR DISEASE is awakening the inquiry in the minds of all who read it. How is it that Americans have been so long and so basely immured in darkness and ignorance on the subject of disease.

DR. A. L. ADAMS' LIVER BALSAM.

The great Panacea of Disease is offered to the afflicted of the States and Territories for the entire cure of Liver Complaints in all stages, Bilious Fever, Ague and Fever, Chronic Lung Fever, Dropsical Affections, Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, Jaundice, Bowel Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Rheumatism, Piles, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia, General Debility, Nervousness, Costiveness, Indigestion, Female Complaints, &c.

Dr. A. L. Adams' Liver Balsam now sustains the highest reputation of any remedy before the public and has proved to the most skeptical, beyond a shadow of doubt that it is the only reliable medicine ever discovered (being purely vegetable) for the permanent cure of the above disease. The most skeptical have become its most ardent votaries, and pronounce the Liver Balsam to be the only reliable harbinger of health to the afflicted everywhere.

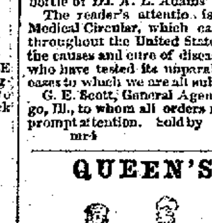
Testimonials come up from every track it has made, swollen with expressions of gratitude for the relief received by its use. And, in submitting this, the Liver Balsam is recommended to those suffering under the iron grasp of the monster disease, and at once procure one bottle of Dr. A. L. Adams' Liver Balsam.

The reader's attention is called to the perusal of the Medical Circular, which can be obtained of every agent throughout the United States; giving a clear epitome of the causes and cure of disease; also, of certificates of those who have tested its unparalleled ascendency over the diseases to which we are all subject.

G. E. Scott, General Agent, No. 67 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill., to whom all orders must be addressed to receive prompt attention. Sold by

mr4 A. F. CLARK, Agent.

QUEEN'S PATENT



PORTABLE FORGE AND BELLOWS.

THIS FORGE can be set where most convenient for light and room, and the smoke conducted to the Chimney by a Pipe.

There are six sizes of Blacksmiths, Coppersmiths, &c. Forges, and five sizes of Jewelers, Dentists and Chemists.

It is compact—the Twier Iron is of a superior construction—heats the iron in the quickest manner—the wind escapes from the hot-air chamber through several holes in the Twier cap, which being under the fire, prevents the Twier from getting filled up with coal and ashes, as it will where there is but one opening. For out-door work and for safety in-doors, this Forge has great advantages over others, having two Slides by which the forge can be closely shut up, and for safety and many purposes in-doors, (particularly for Jewelers, Dentists and for chemical operations,) all the fumes from charcoal and acids being conducted through the smoke-pipe, or when open they are entirely out of the way; it is also so constructed that fire-water cannot injure the Bellows, which is in the cylinder under the fire bed.

It is the best Forge for Contractors on Railroads, Public Works, (for making repairs on the same,) and for emigration to new countries, ever offered to the public, and are successfully used by most of the Steamers and also by the U. S. Army and [illegible].

For sale by G. P. HEWITT & SON, No. 93 East Water st., Milwaukee,
feb16 Agents for the Manufacturers

Splendid Spring Mattrasses.

NEW INVENTION.

THE SUBSCRIBER has the pleasure, to offer to the Public, a NEW KIND OF MATTRASS, without Frames, with 176 Springs, which for Comfort and Wholesomeness, challenge superiority to any now in use. Call, see, and try for yourself.

mr24 WILLIAM NEWKIRCH, Upholsterer. 309 East Water Street

Gold Pens! Gold Pens!!

JUST Received direct from the Manufactory, a large invoice of Gold Pens, at prices so low that every one can afford to buy, and be no longer troubled with the spattering point of a Steel Pen. C. J. GILBERT & Co.,

ap18 No. 17 Wisconsin St.